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PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

ANNUAL REPORTS



OF THE

CITY OF MANCHESTER

FOR THE

YEAR 1872.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF MANCHESTER,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1872.

TOGETHER WITH

OTHER ANNUAL REPORTS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE
AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.



MANCHESTER, N. H.,
JOHN B. CLARKE, PRINTER.
1873.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

AN ORDER authorizing the printing of the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Manchester.

ORDERED, If the Board of Mayor and Aldermen concur, that the Joint Standing Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized to procure for the use of the inhabitants of said city, the printing of eighteen hundred copies of the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Manchester, including the Reports of the Overseers of the Poor, the Committee on City Farm, the Trustees, Librarian, and Treasurer of the City Library, the School Committee and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Committee on Cemeteries, the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, and the Special Auditor; and that the expense thereof be charged to the appropriation for Printing and Stationery.

January 6, 1873. IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.
Passed. EDWIN KENNEDY, PRESIDENT.

January 6, 1873. IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
Passed in concurrence. P. C. CHENEY, MAYOR.

A true copy. Attest :
JOSEPH E. BENNETT, CITY CLERK.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. PERSON C. CHENEY,
MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCILS OF MANCHESTER,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,
JANUARY 6, 1873.

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1872

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCILS:

Our official term being about to close, I deem it advisable to conform to the custom which seems to have become established, and to call to your notice, briefly, in retiring, some of the more important matters which you have had under consideration, and your action thereon. The importance of this will be the more obvious as we recur to the unusual expenditures which it has been the province of this administration to assume. You clearly indicated at an early day that you desired to pursue a liberal policy in all matters of public interest and improvement, and your subsequent action, enlarged as it may seem upon review, is only in accordance with the just demands of a thriving community.

The matter of finance has received the careful attention of the Finance Committee, and their recommendations and suggestions have been duly considered. At the commencement of the year the matter of auditing the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer was before the Convention. The fact that these accounts had never been audited except by the Finance Committee (who could hardly be expected to do it in detail), was deemed a sufficient reason for employing an auditor to carefully review and audit these accounts. This was done, and the accounts were thus examined and audited from the beginning of the term of service of the present Treasurer in the year 1851 up to the year 1871.

The result has indeed been gratifying, as the report of the auditor will show, for in no instance has an error been found. The greatest accuracy appears in every transaction through the whole twenty years, although the expenditures have been constantly increasing, so that from \$57,660 in 1851 they reached \$382,985 in 1871. This result is the best comment that can be made upon the manner in which the duties of these two offices are performed. I need not say you cannot over-estimate the value of such faithfulness and efficiency.

The increased duties of the Treasurer during the past year rendered it necessary for him to decline the appointment of Collector. The Collector's salary is one thousand dollars, while the Treasurer's was only four hundred dollars. I am happy to say the latter has been increased to one thousand dollars.

The annual exhibit, as appears by the statement of the Treasurer, is as follows:

Amount funded January 1, 1872.....	\$387,100 00	
Decrease during the year	25,000 00	
Amount funded debt January 1, 1873.....	\$362,100 00	
Amount temporary loan January 1, 1872..	\$22,170 00	
Decrease during the year.....	19,871 43	
Amount temporary loan January 1, 1873.....	2,298 57	
Amount of interest due	7,000 00	
Outstanding bills.....	47,124 86	
Indebtedness to water loan.....	40,455 51	
Total indebtedness January 1, 1873.....	\$458,978 94	
Cash in the treasury January 1, 1873.....	\$57,426 39	
Notes due the city.....	4,640 13	
Interest on same.....	475 00	
	<u>\$62,541 52</u>	
Net indebtedness January 1, 1873, exclusive of water bonds	\$396,437 42	

Net indebtedness January 1, 1872.....	430,329 89
Decrease during the year.....	\$33,892 47
State Bonds in treasury January 1, 1873.....	123,800 00

There is in addition to these assets :

Uncollected taxes of 1872 to the amount of.....	\$31,350 51
“ “ 1871 “ “	11,310 60
“ “ 1870 “ “	8,873 48
“ “ 1869 “ “	7,221 35
“ “ 1868 “ “	5,538 20
“ “ 1867 “ “	6,397 01
Making in all	\$70,690 65

Of this sum, it is safe to say that one-half of it will be collected. There is yet uncalled for, and which the city owes, of land damage awards, to the amount of about \$6,000.

STATEMENT OF WATER-WORKS ACCOUNT.

Water bonds issued January 1, 1872	\$400,000 00
Interest received on same	7,407 73
	—————\$407,407 73
By Mayor's draft, 1871.....	1,723 06
“ “ 1872.....	245,870 66
By discount on sale of bonds	9,047 50
By coupons paid.....	8,811 00
By bonds unsold and in the treasury.....	101,500 00
By cash in City Treasury.....	40,455 51
	—————\$407,407 73

I ought, perhaps, to allude to the increase in the percentage of taxation for the past year. The expenditures upon the Lincoln-street school-house in 1871 were \$11,398 in excess of the provision made for it. It was also estimated by the architect that a further sum of \$12,000 would be necessary to complete the building ; so that an appropriation of \$23,398 was made for this purpose. This item alone increased the rate twenty cents.

There was found to be due to various parties for land damage awards on account of streets, \$12,737, and as the custom had been to pay these awards upon demand, it was deemed advisable to provide for the payment of the entire sum, and this increased the rate ten cents more. These two items, with the changes made by the Legislature of 1871 in relation to the tax upon ratable polls, which was equivalent to a reduction in our valuation of about three hundred thousand dollars, or an increase of five cents in the rate per cent., will, I trust, satisfactorily explain why the rate is so much larger than last year. It will be remembered that the rate per cent. was \$2.08 last year, while this year it was \$2.24. I should state in this connection that only about one-half the appropriation for land damage awards was called for during the year, and as our appropriation for the reduction of the city debt was largely overdrawn in consequence of the payment of the funded debt which had matured during the year, it was thought better to make transfers from this and other unexpended appropriations, than to provide by temporary loan. We have received from the State as a partial reimbursement for war expenditures, one hundred and twenty-five thousand and eight hundred dollars in State bonds, bearing interest at six per cent., and dated January 1st, 1872. That too many of them should not be thrown upon the market at once, towns and cities receiving them were requested not to dispose of any below their par value within the year. This request has been observed by us, although we were in no way bound to do so. Only two sales have been made during the year, one of them amounting to twenty-three hundred dollars, and being in payment for an iron bridge across the canal on Granite street to replace the wooden bridge which had become impaired by long usage. The balance of these are in the hands of the Treasurer, as appears by his statement. The large expenditures not con-

sidered in making up our appropriations in the spring, and which have been paid, are \$7,000 upon the City Hall building, \$1,400 on Valley Cemetery for a bank wall, \$1,700 to satisfy an execution in favor of the county against the city for fines collected by the Police Court prior to 1867, and the overdraft of paving of \$3,400, and of the reduction of the city debt \$12,598, making \$26,098 in all.

The expenditures upon the water-works are kept in a separate account, and, as yet, exceed the estimate by some \$15,000 only, which excess is in the item of land damages. Water bonds to the amount of \$258,500 were sold at ninety-six and one-half cents on the dollar, while forty thousand were sold at higher rates, leaving \$101,500 yet to be disposed of. The wisdom of issuing these bonds at six per cent. interest instead of seven is apparent, when we consider that to make the interest equal to seven per cent. the bonds must be sold at a fraction less than eighty-nine cents. Selling, as we have, at 96 1-2 and more saves the city about \$22,000 on the sales already made.

SCHOOLS.

The detailed report, which is annually made by the School Committee and Superintendent, will render it unnecessary for me to say anything, except alluding to the general prosperity of our schools. Nothing has occurred to retard their progress, while on the contrary, circumstances have contributed to their further advancement. The number of pupils is largely in excess of what it was one year ago—the increase being about six hundred. It will be remembered that for the last ten years the Superintendent has urged upon the City Councils the necessity of appointing a Truant Officer, whose special duty should be to compel the attendance of Truants at our Public Schools. It has been your privilege to carry into effect these recom-

mendations, and to witness very gratifying results therefrom. This great increase of pupils is largely attributable to the appointment of this officer, and the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties. I think there can be no doubt of the wisdom of continuing this office.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

I am informed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction that our school-houses are in a better condition than ever before.

In District No. 1, a new brick house, with slated roof, large enough for the wants of the district, has been built at an expense of \$3,405.04, including the furnitures. The new High-School-house has been repainted and varnished throughout at an expense of \$584.05. The Lincoln-street school-house has been completed, the grounds enclosed, and shade trees set out, in accordance with the original design.

The Main-street house has also been finished, giving two additional rooms and involving an expense of \$2,806.34. A change has been made in the Spring-street house, so that the upper part of it is more accessible, and the grounds, which were exceedingly bad in wet weather, and worse in dry, on account of the sand and dust, have been covered with concrete. The outlay for these two items is \$791.69. An order passed the City Councils to put in the furniture for a new grammar-school-building foundation, corner of Bridge and Ash streets, substantially like that of the Lincoln-street house. This was in progress when interrupted by the severe weather, and was abandoned for the season, only \$709.61 having been expended. It will be for our successors to determine whether it will be advisable to do any more toward this building the present year than to complete the foundation and set the underpinning, the contract for which has been accorded.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The expenditures upon new highways and bridges the past year have been \$9,712.45, exclusive of the new iron bridge across the canal on Granite street, which, it is estimated, will cost, when completed, \$3,000, of which sum \$2,300 have been paid. The new streets built are as follows: Salmon street, from Elm to Amoskeag Falls Bridge; Pennacook, from Union to Pine; High street, from Maple to Nashua; Maple, from Lowell to Concord; Lincoln, from Manchester to Merrimack; Beech street, from Park across Cemetery Brook; Belmont, from Massabesic to a point south of the Portsmouth Railroad, and Ferry street, from Main to River street. The stonework has all been done for the extension of Elm street south, and it was the intention of the Committee on Streets to complete the earthwork, but other matters more pressing prevented. The new streets laid out during the year are, Webster street, from the River Road to Elm; Auburn, from Elm to Canal; Cedar street, from Canal to Elm; Franklin, from Granite to Auburn; Belmont, from a point south of Massabesic to Merrimack; Beacon, from Merrimack to Spruce; Amherst, from Hall to a point 120 rods east; and River street, from Granite to North Weare Railroad. There have been no land damages to be paid in the laying out of these streets, with two exceptions, viz: one amounting to \$900 on Webster street, which has been paid, and that on Belmont, which is only this evening determined, amounting to \$694.14. And I may take this occasion to acknowledge the obligations of the city to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for its generosity in donating, as it has, its lands for our streets, and to recognize the high character of all its business transactions pertaining to this municipality. The sidewalk on Amherst street, from Pine to Beech street, has been widened two feet, and for the greater part newly

laid with concrete. That our highways have been in worse condition than usual is true, but it was impossible that this could be otherwise with the unprecedented rains and washes which have been continuous through the season. This, in connection with the laying of the water-pipes in all of our principal streets, is why our citizens have been called upon to submit to this inconvenience, which they have so patiently borne. The expenditure in Highway District No. 2 has been \$11,069.93. It has been the custom, and I think it a wise one, where parties desired to put in concrete sidewalks, for the city to do the grading. This liberality on the part of the city seems to be appreciated, as is manifest from the large number of new concrete walks which have been laid. This expense of grading during the year amounts to \$2,183.50, all of which was charged to the appropriation for this district. Unusual amounts have been expended for paving, the whole sum reaching \$8,165.65. Ten hundred and forty-nine yards were laid in Elm street, making the connection with Granite; four hundred in Manchester; five hundred and sixty in Hanover; and four hundred and ten in Granite street. There were used in connection with this work, 473 feet of flagging stone. The low price at which the paving blocks were contracted for, and the bad condition of the streets paved, were the reasons why the committee felt justified in so much exceeding the appropriation.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

In consequence of the almost incessant rains, there was no favorable time for extending the large brick sewer on Elm street, but our facilities for drainage have been greatly improved by the laying of 5,320 feet of 12 inch pipe, 511 feet of 15 inch, and 1,412 of 9 inch, making over seven thousand feet in all, laid in different parts of the city. The whole amount expended is \$7,716.55.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Very soon after the organization of the present city government, large and respectable petitions were received asking for the construction of a Fire Alarm Telegraph. These petitions were acted upon promptly, and after considerable discussion and close investigation, a committee was authorized to contract for such an Alarm. An appropriation of \$11,500 was made for this purpose. This appropriation was based upon a proposition made by Messrs. Gamewell & Co., to put in twenty-two (22) signal boxes and three bell strikers for this sum. The contract, *as made*, was for this number of boxes and strikers, with the addition of five engineers' gongs, for the sum of \$10,000. It was afterwards decided to add seven more boxes, which was done at an expense of \$1,575.

I deem the introduction of this system of great importance, as it adds greatly to our facilities for extinguishing fires. Additional strikers are yet necessary in order that the alarm may be more general. A frame work is being erected near the corner of Prospect and Elm streets, where it is proposed to put the Engine-house bell, and to attach another striker to it, the order for which is already given. Should this not prove sufficient, an additional one, put upon the bell of the Baptist Church, at the corner of Amherst and Union streets, cannot fail to accomplish the purpose, and this can be done at a small expense.

WATER WORKS.

One of the most important public enterprises that our city ever engaged in is that of introducing water for the supply of any and all who desire it. With the full report of the Water Commissioners, and that of the engineer, which are just submitted to you, any extended remarks at

this time are not called for. I desire only to assure you that I have the most perfect confidence in the success of the undertaking. I have no hesitation in saying that I think the source of the supply is the right one, and that we are getting a greater return for our money than we should from either of the other places surveyed. At the pumping station we get 45 feet head, which is equal to a 500-horse-power privilege, or one that would be ample for a mill of 40,000 spindles. It will readily be seen that with this great power the water can be elevated to the reservoir at a small expense, and with the purchases that have been made by the commissioners there can be no question of the abundance of the supply for any future use. I am aware that fears have been expressed by many as to the strength and durability of the pipe, and it is proper that I should state in this connection that the contract for the furnishing and laying of the pipes was awarded to Mr. George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I., who is said to be amply responsible. The contractor was required to give bonds to the city in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the maintenance of the whole of the works in perfect order, as against any neglects or defects of material or workmanship, for the space of three years after the works have been completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

This bond was duly executed, and is signed by two responsible sureties, so that it may safely be said that this is no hazardous experiment, but a matter in which the interests of the city *are fully protected*, for it is conceded by all that before the expiration of three years the pipes will be amply tested. The distribution pipes are mostly laid and connected with the reservoir of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, so that we have for present use, for fire purposes, 118 hydrants. The supply main is all laid, and all but some 1,500 feet of the force main, and it may reasonably be expected that the works will be completed by the close of the year.

POLICE STATION.

The old Lobby, which has so long been a disgrace to the city, and so often the theme of valedictories and inaugurals, is no longer used as a prison-pen, and we have as a substitute, in a new and convenient locality, ten large and well-ventilated cells, where forty prisoners can be comfortably taken care of. A plan was submitted to the City Councils by Mr. A. G. Stevens, for a change in the City Hall Building whereby better police accommodations could be obtained, and this plan meeting with the unqualified approval of both branches, provisions were at once made for carrying it into effect. I need not describe the plan, as you are already familiar with it. Suffice it to say that this department is now as complete as any other in the comfort and convenience of its rooms. Brick fire-proof vaults, four feet by twelve, have been put in for the use of the Treasurer and Clerk. This was regarded as a necessity, as most of the books and papers belonging to the city were in no way protected from fire, and their loss would have been a misfortune without remedy.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The action of the City Government in adopting a resolution to set apart a lot of land for a city hospital, and in appointing a committee to procure plans for buildings, as recommended by the committee to whom the subject was referred, is eminently wise and humane. A city, healthy and populous as ours, ought not longer to neglect to make provisions for the poor and homeless among us, who, falling sick or meeting with accidents, are left, too often, destitute of suitable means and place for their relief and cure. A Christian city must not forget this charge upon it, and my hope is that at an early day such a hospital may be erected,

and provision made therein for such conveniences and care as shall make us sure that Manchester is not unmindful of its needy sick, and that we are discharging the duty cast upon all among whom the poor and unfortunate dwell.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A beginning has been made in the raising of a fund for the building of such a monument. The appropriation heretofore made, though not large, has been put at interest, and I hope it may be increased from other sources.

I venture to suggest that further appropriations be made by the city, from time to time, until this fund shall be large enough to erect a monument which shall be worthy of our city and of the brave men and brave deeds it will honor. In the hurry and care of life let us not forget the devotion of those who have given their lives for our lives. They went from us and for us, and have not come back ; and we see their faces no more. But we shall not forget them. The nation will not ; nor our State ; nor our city ; nor any of us.

And while we have built up to them in our hearts monuments of love and honor more enduring than stone or marble, and cherish their memories at every fireside, it is fit that, as a city, we remember to do what homage we may to the priceless services and heroic sacrifices of the patriot dead who shed their blood to bring us out of war's tribulations into the blessings of union, liberty, and peace.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen of the City Councils : With this brief summary our official duties terminate. To say that the anxieties and care pertaining to the office which I have had the honor to hold, have been materially lessened by your kindness

and sympathy, which I have been conscious of receiving at all times, is only saying what I feel to be true, and for this I give you my warmest thanks. It is our hope that the affairs of the city have been so administered during the year of our service, that those who come after us and assume the cares which we are so soon to put off may find them no heavier because of us. And for the future, whether our duties be here or elsewhere, I trust it will be our endeavor to do them cheerfully and faithfully, remembering always all men as brethren, and Him who is the Father of us all.

City Report—2



MANCHESTER
CITY GOVERNMENT,
1872.

MAYOR.

PERSON C. CHENEY.

CITY CLERK.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—George W. Thayer.

WARD 2—Henry Lewis.

WARD 3—Nehemiah S. Bean.

WARD 4—Horace Pettee.

WARD 5—Lawrence Foley.

WARD 6—Ephraim S. Harvey.

WARD 7—Wm. N. Chamberlin.

WARD 8—Albert A. Woodward.

PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Edwin Kennedy.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

* Thomas W. Lane.

† Sylvanus B. Putman.

MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Israel W. Dickey,
Oscar M. Titus,
Levi L. Aldrich.

WARD 2.

Dana D. Towne,
John C. Smith,
Leonard Shelters.

WARD 3.

Henry C. Reynolds,
Charles A. Smith,
John L. Kelly.

WARD 4.

Charles R. Colley,
Jason Weston,
Joseph L. Smith.

WARD 5.

John L. Kennedy,
Austin O'Malley,
Patrick Harrington.

WARD 6.

Jacob J. Abbott,
Edwin Kennedy,
Jeremiah Hodge.

WARD 7.

James C. Russell,
Benjamin K. Parker,
Augustus G. Stevens.

WARD 8.

Silas A. Felton,
John Field,
Frank D. Hanscom.

MESSENGER.

William Stevens.

* Resigned May, 21. † Elected to fill vacancy.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.—Messrs. Reynolds, Hodge, C. A. Smith; the Mayor and Alderman Thayer.

Accounts.—Aldermen Lewis and Pettee; Messrs. Felton, Shelters, and Weston.

Lands and Buildings.—Aldermen Thayer and Harvey; Messrs. Abbott, Russell and J. L. Kennedy.

Public Instruction.—Aldermen Pettee and Woodward; Messrs. J. C. Smith, Aldrich and Kelly.

Streets.—Aldermen Chamberlin and Bean; Messrs. Felton, Abbott and Titus.

City Farm.—The Mayor, Alderman Foley; Messrs. Dickey, Stevens and Hanscom.

Sewers and Drains.—Aldermen Pettee and Harvey; Messrs. Russell, Field and Harrington.

Commons and Cemeteries.—Aldermen Woodward and Lewis; Messrs. J. L. Kennedy, Towne and Abbott.

Fire Department.—Aldermen Bean and Chamberlin; Messrs. Dickey, Colley and Parker.

Claims.—Aldermen Thayer and Lewis; Messrs. Reynolds, Hodge and J. L. Smith.

House of Correction.—Aldermen Harvey and Foley; Messrs. Titus, O'Malley and Field.

Military Affairs.—Aldermen Chamberlin and Lewis; Messrs. J. C. Smith, Towne and Kelly.

Lighting Streets.—Aldermen Bean and Pettee; Messrs. Weston, Hanscom and J. L. Smith.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Enrollment.—Aldermen Thayer and Woodward.

Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Lewis and Chamberlin.

Licenses.—Aldermen Bean and Harvey.

Marshal's Accounts and Police Department.—Aldermen Pettee and Lewis.

Setting Trees.—Aldermen Pettee and Foley.

Market.—Aldermen Bean and Thayer.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Election Returns.—Messrs. Parker, Colley and Stevens.

Bills in Second Reading.—Messrs. Kelly, Shelters and Aldrich.

Enrollment.—Messrs. Hodge, Stevens and C. A. Smith.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. CHARLES H. BARTLETT,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCILS OF MANCHESTER,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,
JANUARY 6, 1873.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCILS :

The uniform practice of my predecessors has doubtless led you to expect that I should conform to the custom which they have established, and address you briefly, at the threshold of the public duties we are about to assume, upon some of the subjects which must necessarily fall under your consideration during the term of office upon which you have now entered. It has also doubtless occurred to you, that in so doing, I labor under an embarrassment peculiar to one who approaches a field of labor in which he has had no previous experience.

First of all, gentlemen, we may well congratulate ourselves that we assume the administration of the affairs of the city at a time when every department of the city government is in so satisfactory a condition ; when public order is undisturbed ; public health unmenaced by pestilence or epidemic ; when thrift and activity pervade every branch of our varied industries, and labor and capital harmoniously co-operate in every enterprise in which our people are engaged.

And not only is the present full of satisfaction and encouragement, but the future is equally full of hope and promise, and it now becomes our duty, as it should ever be our pleasure, to exert our utmost endeavor to secure, as far as upon us depends, the full realization of all reasonable expectations which our people may entertain of the growth

and prosperity of the first city, in wealth, population and business importance within the limits of our State.

We must not forget that this great aggregation of wealth and population which now comprises this young and vigorous municipality is but the work of a few brief years ; that our expansion in solid, substantial business industries was never more marked and rapid, and that we have every reasonable expectation that this condition of affairs will continue for an indefinite period.

One of the marked tendencies of the population of our State, at present, is to aggregate in cities and villages for the prosecution of those pursuits which are supposed to yield a larger and more remunerative return than agriculture, and if we would avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to increase our population and wealth, by attracting thither this migratory class of our rural population which is slowly but surely drifting away from the agricultural districts, we must strive, by the excellence of our public institutions, and by the variety, extent and activity of our industries, to present attractions for business and residence which shall accomplish this object.

This consideration should induce us to approach the administration of the affairs of the city, neither in a spirit of inconsiderate extravagance on the one hand, nor of unwise parsimony on the other, but with a generous and ardent purpose not only to meet the pressing demands of the hour, but to provide for the future, and initiate those improvements which shall aid in augmenting our wealth and population for years to come.

Our geographical position, railroad facilities and mechanical power, justify the hope that a city of double and treble our present numbers shall flourish and thrive within our borders, and to place the realization of this hope beyond all peradventure requires only the unwavering faith and unyielding resolve of our present population.

Passing now from this general outlook, I will invite your attention to a brief consideration of some of the subjects which will engage your early attention.

I have been furnished by the City Treasurer with an exhibit of the financial condition of the city at the beginning of the fiscal year, which is as follows :

Amount funded debt Jan. 1, 1872	\$387,100 00	
Decrease during the year	25,000 00	
Amount funded debt Jan. 1, 1873.....	<u> </u>	\$362,100 00
Amount temporary loan Jan. 1, 1873.....	\$22,170 00	
Decrease during the year	19,871 43	
Amount temporary loan Jan. 1, 1873.....	<u> </u>	\$2,298 57
Interest due.....		7,000 00
Outstanding bills Jan. 1, 1873.....		47,124 86
Indebtedness to Water Works.....		40,455 51
		<u> </u>
		\$458,978 64
Cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1873.....	\$57,426 39	
Notes due the city	4,640 13	
Interest on same.....	475 00	
	<u> </u>	\$62,541 52
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1873.....		\$396,437 42
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1872		430,329 88
Decrease during the year.....		33,892 47

It will be seen by the foregoing exhibit that about nine per cent. of the net indebtedness of the city has been extinguished the past year, and a similar annual reduction would cancel the debt in about eleven years.

I am not of those who contemplate with any degree of satisfaction a condition of perpetual indebtedness ; neither do I believe in the wisdom or justice of transmitting our pecuniary obligations to be liquidated by posterity. History repeats itself. Our ancestors had their extraordinary emergencies involving the incurring of large public obligations. We have had ours, and our posterity will have theirs, and let us not shackle their hands and incapacitate

them for the emergencies which will devolve upon them, by handing down a burdensome debt which we incurred and ought to pay.

Only \$1,500 of the funded debt matures the present year, but we have, in the items of \$2,298.57 as the present temporary loan and \$40,455.51 due the Water Works account, an aggregate, including the maturing funded debt, of \$44,254.08 to the reduction of which we can apply any surplus of revenue over expenditures which the treasurer may have on hand.* I trust it will not be less than that which was applied the past year.

Water bonds to the amount of \$268,500 have been negotiated at an average price of a fraction above 95 1-2 per cent. The balance of the whole issue, amounting to \$101,509, are now on hand, and we shall be obliged to negotiate them to meet the expenditures upon the Water Works the coming season, unless the continuance of the stringency in the money market shall render it expedient to meet the current expenses of this department by a sale of the State Bonds held by the city, amounting to \$123,000, and withhold the Water Bonds till they can be placed upon a more favorable market.

WATER WORKS.

As the construction and operation of the Water Works was placed in the hands of a Board of Water Commissioners, who have exclusive control over the subject, I am not aware that you will be called upon to act the present year in regard to it, except it be to make an additional appropriation for the completion of the works.

The work has thus far proceeded upon the basis of an appropriation of \$400,000, which was made upon estimates of cost which did not embrace the whole of the compact part of the city, and to extend the works to all points where

a demand exists for them, will involve an appropriation of an additional hundred thousand dollars, or in that vicinity, according to the estimates embraced in the report of the Engineer, Colonel Fanning, to the Water Commissioners, and which will be laid before you, and the commissioners request that you will place at their 'command' the sum of \$550,000, in all to enable them to construct the works in the most substantial manner and extend them throughout the compact part of the city. They suggest that this additional appropriation be met by a transfer of the State Bonds, now in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to about \$123,000, and that the balance be supplied from the receipts of the water rents, so that the Water Bonds of the city, now amounting to \$400,000, may not be increased. I see no better way for providing for an additional appropriation than that suggested by the Commissioners. And upon this point of an additional appropriation, I see no alternative before us but to place in the hands of the Commissioners whatever may be necessary to complete the enterprise upon which we have entered, and for the complete success of which, I know of no better guaranty that we can possibly have, than we now have in the character of the men who have been intrusted with it.

Land to the amount of 2488 5-8 acres has been purchased at a cost of about \$30,000. Fifteen and a half miles of pipe have been laid; 135 hydrants set; about \$285,000 expended, and the completion of the works during the year is anticipated. The engineer and commissioners express perfect confidence in the pipe which has been used and in the complete and satisfactory success of the enterprise.

OUR SCHOOLS.

At no period in the history of the city has our school system been more perfect or efficient than we find it to-day.

The ability and efficiency of the Board of Education, who are charged with the immediate care and supervision of this important subject, and the wise and generous action of your predecessors in placing ample funds at their disposal for the prosecution of this noble purpose, share in the credit of accomplishing this good work.

The report of the School Board, which will soon be laid before you, will advise you in detail as to their wants for the present year.

The rapid increase of our population makes radical and imperative demands for more school room, more teachers, and larger appropriations, and there is no one subject upon which our people are more thoroughly united, than in appropriating all necessary funds for this purpose.

That people which pour their wealth with a lavish hand into the channels of popular education and intelligence, can never grow poor. It is something more than bread cast upon the waters, returning after many days; it is the golden seed which is sown upon a soil that shall yield a fruitage more than golden, for there is no wealth which can compare in value to a people, with that wealth of popular virtue and intelligence, which mainly spring from our educational system.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made the past year for the purpose of putting in the foundation for a new school house at the corner of Ash and Bridge streets, but the work was not completed, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation has been transferred to other accounts.

This appropriation you will be asked to renew, and perhaps to carry forward the work towards completion. The old High School house on Lowell street is capable of modifications which, without great expense, will add much to its capacity and convenience, and its accessibility to so numerous a portion of our people renders it desirable that its utmost capacity should be secured.

Other improvements in other directions may be required, with the details of which I need not detain you.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

This institution, which reflects so much credit upon the city, and answers a popular want which can in no other way be so fully satisfied, now contains 17,063 volumes,—being an increase of 1,655 over the previous year.

There has been expended during the past year for the purchase of books and periodicals, the sum of \$1117.96. Upwards of \$1000 remain in the treasury.

During the year the legacy of Dr. Dean, of the sum of \$5000 in trust, for the benefit of this institution, has been paid over to the trustees by his executors, and the amount has been invested in the Water Bonds of the city. The interest of this sum, amounting to upwards of \$300 per annum, will be applied to the purchase of new books.

During the past year, also, the library has received a further donation of great value and usefulness from the Hon. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, consisting of a catalogue of 683 valuable works, which are to be known as the “Brewer Donation.”

The Trustees of the Library have already fittingly acknowledged this generous act, but I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without giving expression to the deep sense of gratitude which is universally felt by our people towards this esteemed citizen of our neighboring Commonwealth, for this most acceptable and munificent donation, and I cannot refrain from here repeating the hope, expressed by the trustees in their report, that the example set by these donors may be followed by many of our own citizens, whose liberal means enable them to add to the wealth which is here being treasured for the common benefit of our people.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire alarm telegraph, which has been in operation for the past few months, will, when fully perfected, supply a want which has long been felt by this department. Additional strikers are needed to make the alarm effective in all parts of the city, one of which is already in process of construction in the northerly part of the city. Still another is required in the northeast section.

These additional means of alarm, with new boxes at certain points not now sufficiently covered, will render this system of alarm a great convenience.

If the steam fire engines were distributed in different sections of the city, instead of all being grouped together as at present on Vine street, it is believed by those having charge of this department that promptness in reaching the scene of the fire in many cases would be facilitated. The readiness with which a steamer could be brought to play upon a fire would be still further greatly promoted, if the boilers could be kept constantly supplied with hot water. This could be easily done in cold weather if the engine houses were heated by steam, instead of being warmed by stoves as at present, for which purpose twenty-four tons of coal and fifteen cords of wood are annually consumed. The use of steam for this purpose would be much more economical, independent of supplying the steamers with hot water, a consideration that is not fully estimated until we consider how critical and important are the few moments succeeding the breaking out of a fire, in determining its destructive character and the ability of the department to control it.

There is also a great deficiency in the supply of hose, which would become painfully manifest in case any considerable conflagration should occur, and the introduction of water into the city for fire purposes renders it desirable

that a liberal supply of hose should be distributed in various sections of the city for immediate application to the hydrants, whenever occasion may require. At least three thousand additional feet of hose are required to put the department upon a footing to meet any emergency that may arise.

If we would escape the devastating conflagrations that have smitten our sister cities, inflicting so much of personal suffering and distress, and laying so much of their accumulated wealth in ashes, we must leave no precautionary measures neglected which may tend to avert these direful calamities which are becoming so common in this country. Such exemption can only be secured by a careful attention to those sources of danger from which they spring.

Sundry vain efforts have heretofore been made to protect the city, by the passage of appropriate ordinances, from the dangers to which we are constantly exposed by reason of defective chimneys and faultily-constructed buildings.

Conflagrations will go where combustible material, insecurely protected, invites them. They may not come to-day nor to-morrow, but they will have their day.

I hope that among my first official acts will be the approval of an ordinance designed and calculated to diminish the unnecessary exposures to which we are now subjected.

It is unnecessary for me to speak of the *personnel* of our Fire Department. No city can surpass it, and we cannot improve upon it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year, as appears by a statement for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the City Marshal, there have been made 771 arrests. Of these 501 paid the fines imposed; 97 were sent to the House of Correction;

85 were sent to jail ; 12 to the House of Reformation ; 77 bound over ; 7 discharged, and two appealed. The amount received in fines and costs is \$5,715.08. The police force consists of seventeen persons.

COMMONS.

The iron fence around Merrimack square, which was commenced in 1869 has now been completed. When this work was entered upon, it was with the purpose of making a limited appropriation annually for the improvement and ornamentation of our public squares, until all of them should be suitably beautified and adorned. I hope the original plan will be acted upon and that you will prosecute the work which has been so satisfactorily commenced.

CEMETERIES.

During the past year the construction of a new fence around the Valley Cemetery was commenced, and the work is now in an unfinished condition, and for the continuance of which an appropriation will be asked for. It was found absolutely necessary to re-fence a portion of the grounds to protect the graves from continual desecration in the summer season, by the variety of animals that are permitted to run at large in that locality. I do not propose to submit any arguments or to make further suggestions upon this point. I know that any appropriation which may be required for the proper care and preservation of the resting place of our dead, needs no advocate before the City Councils of Manchester. The receipts for the sale of lots, I doubt not, will meet all the expenditures which it may be necessary to make on the Pine Grove Cemetery for many years to come.

There are, in these cemeteries, several hundred graves of friendless persons which are unmarked by the name of

the forgotten tenants. Many of these it is now impossible to identify, but there are a large number of whom a record has been kept, and which can now be rescued from oblivion. You may not think it doing too much for the poor and friendless who come among us to find employment but find, instead, a grave, to authorize the committee having these grounds in charge to mark the spot by some cheap tablet sufficiently for its future identification. I am informed that it frequently occurs that some of these bodies are sought for by absent relatives for removal to their former homes, but cannot be found.

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

The construction and repair of streets and highways, I apprehend, may call for an appropriation somewhat in excess of previous years. New streets are being continually constructed to meet the wants of our growing population, thus annually adding to the cost and labor of street repairs, while the unusual amount of rain-fall the past season has damaged them to an extent that will require much labor and expense to restore them to their former condition. The laying of the pipe for the water works through the principal streets has also tended to render them less perfect and add to the usual expense of repairs. The city has also adopted the practice of preparing the sidewalks for those who desire to lay concrete walks, and this work, at certain seasons of the year, diverts a considerable portion of the force employed upon the streets from their usual work. You will doubtless take into consideration all these especial and unusual circumstances in providing an appropriation for this department, and I trust that, as soon as the season will permit, the Superintendent of Streets and all others having this subject in charge will proceed with the requisite force to put all our streets and highways in

that high state of repair which the large amount of travel to which they are all subjected demands, and which the traveling public has a right to require.

The sad havoc which the immense rain-fall the past season has made with our streets and highways, forces upon our consideration the inquiry whether a wise economy does not require that our streets should be constructed of more permanent and indestructible material than sand and gravel. The original cost of construction would, of course, be greater, but it is open to inquiry whether this increased cost of construction is not fully compensated by the diminution of the repair account.

Few things are more attractive to the public eye, and few add more to popular enjoyment and convenience than hard, smooth streets. None of us, I am sure, has ever walked or ridden over a macadamized road without a feeling of regret that the same cannot be found at home. I am not prepared, at this time, to present such facts as would be necessary to base any action upon in this direction, but I cannot refrain from inviting your earnest consideration to this subject, and I indulge the hope that you will institute an inquiry upon the subject which will reach an early solution of the problem whether there may not be in this direction an escape from the bad streets and heavy repair account with which we have to deal.

It has long seemed to me that there ought to be connected with this department a competent engineer, whose office should be more permanent in its character than is that of Superintendent of Streets, so that the improvements upon our streets may be carried forward from year to year with reference to some fixed system and plan, without which we can never expect to attain to that uniformity of grades and economy in expenditures which is so desirable.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated some time since, for the erection of a soldiers' monument, but no steps have, as yet, been taken, so far as I am aware, to accomplish this object. This appropriation has been invested, so that it may be used with its accumulation in accomplishment of the object intended, when other appropriations shall have been added to render the project attainable.

We are now nearing the close of the eighth year since the termination of the struggle in which these heroes fell, and yet no commemorative work of our hands bears witness to the great debt we owe them and the profound respect and reverence in which we hold their memories.

Monumental piles and commemorative statues are nothing to them. They have passed beyond the reach of any expression of our deep gratitude or any plaudits of human lips, but can we, who daily reap the harvest of which their blood was the precious germ,—can we who rejoice in a prosperity to which but for their sacrifices we must ever have remained strangers, can we afford to exhibit a want of appreciation which of all things else we ought to give expression to with alacrity and zeal? Ungrateful we are not; neglectful let us no longer seem.

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS.

The alterations which are in progress in the City Hall building will, when completed, add materially to the convenience of all departments of the City Government, by which it is occupied, as well as increase the security of the city records from destruction by conflagration. Among the most marked improvements, at this point, will be the construction of a new lobby to supersede the old one which

defied so long the maledictions of my predecessors and the execrations of the multitude, the demise of which I record with sincere satisfaction.

These improvements have long been needed, and I congratulate you upon the prospect for their early completion.

It may be worthy of your consideration whether this location is likely to remain indefinitely a desirable site for the City Hall building ; whether it may not soon possess greater value for business purposes ; and if so, whether it is expedient to seek elsewhere a more desirable site and hold it for future contingencies.

CITY FARM.

The City Farm, the past year, has furnished 496 weeks' board of paupers and 415 weeks' board of prisoners, at an average cost of \$2.62 1-2 per week. The average number of paupers has been 9 1-2, and of prisoners, 8. It is understood that the Superintendent, Mr. Cross, declines further service at the farm, and that it will soon be necessary to supply a successor. I recommend the sale of so much of the farm as may not be needed for agricultural purposes connected with the support of the criminals and paupers maintained there. I do not deem it profitable for the city to engage in agriculture beyond this want, neither do I deem it desirable for it to remain a landed proprietor beyond what is required for public uses.

PEST HOUSE.

My attention has been called, by the City Physician and others, to the necessity of a larger and more commodious pest-house. The ancient and diminutive structure now used for the purpose, you will be satisfied at sight, is entirely inadequate and unsuitable for this purpose. While

considering the extent of our population and our exposure to contagious diseases which prevail about us, we have thus far remained singularly free and exempt from them, yet it is painfully manifest that we are liable to be visited by a contagious malady at any time which would require isolation from the city and for which emergency we have now no adequate provision. The location of our present pest-house, so far as I am aware, is as favorable as any that can be selected, and the character of the building which will be required, I do not suppose, would call for a large appropriation. But it seems to be the universal judgment of all who have been led to investigate the subject that prompt and decisive action is called for.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Another subject, which, to some extent, has been considered by the City Councils and the public, will be pressed upon your consideration, and I trust will be your pleasure and good fortune to mature measures which will secure at no distant day the establishment of a city hospital, the imperative want and necessity for which is keenly felt and universally conceded. Not only is it demanded for the poor, who are the pecuniary charge of the city and county, for whom there is no other adequate provision, but particularly and mainly for that large and ever increasing class of our population, the homeless. The poor are not always homeless, but who can be poorer than the homeless sick? Poor, it may not be, in worldly riches, but poor—they alone know how poor—in that which the heart most craves, and in that which life and future health must depend,—the care and accommodations which the sick demand; poor in that which their money cannot buy and which is not attainable except through the aid of an institution of this character.

Not only is this large class of our population homeless in the true sense of that term, but they necessarily occupy apartments which can afford no conveniences for the sick, and are so compact that the sick and well are alike a mutual annoyance to each other. This class would scorn to be classed with paupers and almstakers, but would cheerfully pay for the facilities their situation demands, but which they cannot now obtain.

Facilities could here be provided for all cases of accidental injury which are constantly occurring among a population engaged so extensively in mechanical pursuits, and for all cases requiring surgical treatment which cannot be so advantageously treated at any private residence, and in this particular it would be equally beneficial to all classes. I cannot, upon this occasion, more than generally allude to the subject and to a few of the more prominent considerations connected with it. Other opportunities must be sought for its more ample discussion.

I do not understand that it is contemplated that the city should alone assume the burden of the erection of such a hospital as is contemplated, nor that the whole structure be pressed to an early completion ; but that the action and donations of the city should constitute a nucleus around which the co-operative efforts of our corporations and benevolent citizens could center until the object is attained. The city could well donate a site on which it could be erected, as it is the proprietor of grounds well adapted to this purpose, and it perhaps would not be doing too much if it should undertake the construction of a portion of the building for use until the needed assistance can be otherwise obtained to carry forward the enterprise.

I do not find, however, any authority of law which will allow the City Councils to appropriate any public funds or other property of the city for this purpose. Neither the General Statutes nor the City Charter contain any provision

which, in my judgment, confers the necessary power, and I should not advise the incurring of any pecuniary obligations in this direction on the part of the city until the requisite authority is obtained from the Legislature. Much may be done in the meantime, however, by gathering the necessary information in regard to the operation of similar institutions elsewhere, and by enlisting the co-operation of those upon whom the institution must mainly depend for its endowment.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus, gentlemen, made such suggestions with reference to some of the subjects which will engage our attention, as have occurred to me in the brief period I have had to consider them. Experience and fuller information may modify the views here expressed, and if so, I shall not hesitate to embrace the better reason and discard a first impression.

Our fellow-citizens expect and have a right to expect at our hands, the best government it is in our power to give them. In this direction I can only promise you my hearty co-operation and utmost endeavor.

MANCHESTER
CITY GOVERNMENT,
1873.

MAYOR.

CHARLES H. BARTLETT.

CITY CLERK.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.—Israel W. Dickey.

WARD 2.—Jonathan B. Moore.

WARD 3.—Nehemiah S. Bean.

WARD 4.—Horace Pettee.

WARD 5.—John Sweeney.

WARD 6.—Ephraim S. Harvey.

WARD 7.—Luther E. Wallace.

WARD 8.—Albert A. Woodward.

PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Chas. A. Smith.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Sylvanus B. Putman.

MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Levi L. Aldrich,
Sam C. Lowell,
James L. Sweet.

WARD 2.

Leonard Shelters,
John W. Dickey,
Frank Pushee.

WARD 3.

Charles A. Smith,
Rufus H. Pike,
Robert G. Annan.

WARD 4.

Charles R. Colley,
Joseph L. Smith,
Jason Weston.

WARD 5.

John L. Kennedy,
Patrick Cullity,
John F. Cahill.

WARD 6.

Henry B. Fairbanks,
Amory Cobb,
Charles K. Tucker.

WARD 7.

William G. Dunham,
Isaac W. Darrah,
Isaac R. Dewey.

WARD 8.

Silas A. Felton,
Frank D. Hanscom,
John Field.

MESSENGER.

William Stevens.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.—Messrs. J. L. Smith, Pike and Dunham ; the Mayor and Alderman Bean.

Accounts.—Aldermen Pettee and Harvey ; Messrs. Felton, Shelters and Weston.

Lands and Buildings.—Aldermen Harvey and Dickey ; Messrs. Kennedy, Colley and Annan.

Public Instruction.—Aldermen Pettee and Woodward ; Messrs. Aldrich, Fairbanks and Darrah.

Streets.—Aldermen Bean and Moore ; Messrs. Felton, Pike and Kennedy.

City Farm.—The Mayor, Alderman Dickey ; Messrs. Hanscom, Cullity and Sweet.

Sewers and Drains.—Aldermen Pettee and Sweeney ; Messrs. Field, Annan and Fairbanks.

Commons and Cemeteries.—Aldermen Woodward and Moore ; Messrs. Kennedy, Tucker and Darrah.

Fire Department.—Aldermen Bean and Wallace ; Messrs. Colley, Lowell and Cobb.

Claims.—Aldermen Moore and Pettee ; Messrs. J. L. Smith, Dewey and Dickey.

House of Correction.—Aldermen Sweeney and Harvey ; Messrs. Field, Fairbanks and Cahill.

Military Affairs.—Aldermen Wallace and Sweeney ; Messrs. Aldrich, Hanscom and Pushee.

Lighting Streets.—Aldermen Dickey and Bean ; Messrs. Weston, Hanscom and J. L. Smith.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Enrollment.—Aldermen Woodward and Wallace.

Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Bean and Moore.

Licenses.—Aldermen Dickey and Harvey.

Marshal's Accounts and Police Department.—Aldermen Pettee and Sweeney.

Setting Trees.—Aldermen Dickey and Harvey.

Market.—Aldermen Moore and Wallace.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Election Returns.—Messrs. Colley, Annan and Pushee.

Bills in Second Reading.—Messrs. Shelters, Aldrich and Felton.

Enrollment.—Messrs. Shelters, Felton and Dunham.

ASSESSORS.

Moses O. Pearson,
Horace P. Simpson,
Nicholas Nichols,
George W. Pinkerton,

Thomas Howe,
Isaac D. Palmer,
Horatio Fradd,
Daniel Farmer.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Samuel S. Moulton,
Sayward J. Young,
Jeremiah Stickney,
Moses E. George,

John Horan,
Jeremiah Abbott,
Allen N. Clapp,
George S. Chandler.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Chas. H. Bartlett, *ex-officio*,
Henry E. Burnham,
Marshall P. Hall,
Daniel Clark,
Nathan P. Hunt,

Chas. A. Smith, *ex-officio*,
Frank J. Murray,
Frank G. Clark,
George P. Rockwell,
George H. Colby.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Joseph G. Edgerly.

CITY TREASURER.

Henry R. Chamberlin. *Office*—City Hall.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Wm. G. Everett. *Office*—City Hall.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Harrison D. Lord. *Office*—Union Building.
 Daniel K. White. *Office*—Riddle's Building.

CITY SOLICITOR.

John H. Andrews. *Office*—Plumer's Block.

TRUSTEES OF CITY LIBRARY.

Hon. Daniel Clark,	Hon. E. A. Straw,
Hon. Wm. P. Newell,	Hon. Isaac W. Smith,
Hon. Saml. N. Bell,	Col. Waterman Smith,
Hon. Phinehas Adams,	Charles A. Smith, <i>ex-officio</i> ,
Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

LIBRARIAN.

Charles H. Marshall.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Justice.

Samuel Upton. *Office*—City Hall.

Assistant Justice.

Elijah M. Topliff.

City Marshal.

Gilman H. Kimball.

Assistant Marshal.

Daniel R. Prescott.

Captain of the Watch.

Thomas L. Quimby.

Day Police.

Horatio W. Longa.

John D. Howard.

Night Watchmen.

John C. Colburn,

Patrick Doyle.

John F. Cassidy,

James Duffy,

William H. B. Newhall,

Hiram Stearns,

Hezekiah H. Noyes,

George L. Stearns,

Edward Bonner,

James Bucklin,

John W. Webster.

Constables.

Gilman H. Kimball,

Daniel R. Prescott,

Thomas S. Montgomery,

Henry Bennett,

Harrison D. Lord,

Daniel K. White.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Gilman H. Kimball,

Daniel R. Prescott,

Oscar D. Abbott.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

Oscar D. Abbott.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Benjamin C. Kendall.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Wilberforce Ireland,	Albion H. Lowell,
Andrew C. Wallace,	Freeman Higgins.

CITY AUDITOR.

Joseph E. Bennett.

WARD OFFICERS.

Moderators.

Ward 1—Charles Canfield.
 Ward 2—John D. Powell.
 Ward 3—John P. Newell.
 Ward 4—Moulton Knowles.
 Ward 5—Daniel F. Healey.
 Ward 6—George H. Dudley.
 Ward 7—Chauncey C. Favor.
 Ward 8—Hiram Stearns.

Ward Clerks.

Ward 1—Charles H. Osgood.
 Ward 2—Herman F. Straw.
 Ward 3—Henry S. Clark.
 Ward 4—Samuel S. Piper.

Ward 5—Patrick J. O'Neil.

Ward 6—Daniel R. Prescott.

Ward 7—George F. Perry.

Ward 8—Charles M. Stevens.

Selectmen.

WARD 1.

Horace C. Page,
Franklin W. McKinley,
Willis P. Fogg.

WARD 2.

Edwin H. Hobbs,
John H. Rano,
John Marshall.

WARD 3.

Charles A. Pierce,
James Sutcliffe,
Henry F. Morse.

WARD 4.

Gustavus M. Sanborn,
Jasper P. George,
Augustus Wagner.

WARD 5.

Daniel Connor,
Michael Gillis,
George Fox.

WARD 6.

John B. Huse,
Groves Brown,
Henry A. Gage.

WARD 7.

Melzar E. Beard,
John T. Dyson,
Guy B. Dunham.

WARD 8.

George H. Colby,
Madison Gerry,
Thomas P. Frost.

ACCOUNT
OF
HENRY R. CHAMBERLIN,
CITY TREASURER,
FROM
DECEMBER 31, 1871, TO DECEMBER 31, 1872.

Dr. H. R. Chamberlin in account with the City

To Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1872,	\$3,751 29
State Bonds and Cash,	125,861 12
Water Bonds,	400,000 00
Temporary Loan,	53,398 57
Savings Bank Tax,	30,576 76
Railroad Tax,	17,120 77
Literary Fund,	1,120 00
Insurance Tax,	423 38
City Hall and Stores, \$2,464.80; City Farm, \$2,864.60,	5,329 40
Police Court, \$5,715.08; City Scales, \$288.42,	6,003 50
Paupers from other Towns,	100 74
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,218 79
County of Hillsborough,	2,234 27
City Teams, \$1,692.80; Overdrafts, \$309.64,	2,002 44
License of Exhibitions and Shows,	673 00
Land sold from Farm,	1,885 32
Dog Licenses, \$312.88; Sewer Licenses, \$781.15,	1,094 03
Cost Non-Resident Taxes,	24 00
Lumber, \$10.16; Rent of Hearse, \$100.00	110 16
Interest on State Bonds,	3,774 00
Board of inmates at State Reform School,	92 85
Grass from Commons, \$90.00; Int. on Taxes, \$1,231.19,	1,321 19
Rent of Tenements, \$104.75; Water Rent, \$103.50,	208 25
Taxes, 1867, \$387.19; Taxes, 1868, \$454.66,	841 85
Taxes, 1869, \$837.81; Taxes, 1870, \$2,057.67,	2,895 48
Taxes, 1871, \$25,607.97; Taxes, 1872, \$227,603.79,	253,211 76
Dog Tax, '68, \$5; '69, \$5; '70, \$22; '71, \$118; '72, \$344,	494 00
Mary E. Myer's Land, Hanover Street,	915 33
J. G. Edgerly, Tuition and Books,	148 30
J. L. Kelly, School-house Lot,	269 19
Rent of Ward Room,	18 00
Use of Cart, \$40.75; Loam, \$101.00,	141 75
Old School house, Dist. No. 1,	45 00
Stone and Brick, \$56.25; Gas, \$2.76,	59 01
Second-hand Windows,	9 00
Damage by Dogs,	11 00
Repairing Paving,	26 75
One Horse,	100 00
Work done by City Laborers,	9 63
Taxes, 1866,	14 59
Interest on Water Bonds,	7,407 73
	<hr/>
	\$924,942 20
Unpaid Bills, Jan. 1, 1873,	29,726 65
Unpaid Bills of Water Works, Jan. 1, 1873,	17,398 21
	<hr/>
	\$972,067 06

*of Manchester (ending December 31, 1872).**Cr.*

By Unpaid Bills January 1, 1872,	\$20,531 58
Paupers off the Farm,	3,632 46
City Farm, \$4,805.68; City Teams, \$4,182;	8,988 02
Highway Dist. No. 1,	165 90
Dist. No. 2, \$11,069.93; Dist. No. 8, \$382.91,	11,452 84
“ “ 3, 680.86; “ “ 9, 294.57,	975 43
“ “ 4, 190.38; “ “ 10, 756.11,	946 49
“ “ 5, 474.06; “ “ 11, 929.83,	1,403 89
“ “ 6, 281.71; “ “ 12, 371.17,	652 88
“ “ 7, 761.56; “ “ 13, 288.41,	1,049 97
New Highways,	14,288 45
Granite Bridge; \$142.07; Am. Falls Bridge, \$887.00,	1,029 07
Sewers and Drains, \$7,716.55; reservoirs, \$319.06,	8,035 61
Commons, \$1,241.80; Soldiers' Monument, \$1000.00,*	2,241 80
Valley Cemetery,	1,708 00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	905 62
Fire Department,	12,259 07
City Police, \$16,022.82; City Officers, \$8,890.33,	24,913 15
Lighting Streets, \$4,543.31; Militia, \$470.83,	5,014 14
Printing and Stationery,	2,056 31
Iron Bridge,	2,320 69
Incidental Expenses,	8,536 22
City Hall, \$8,553.42; City Library, \$2,856.42,	11,709 84
Paving Streets, \$8,165.65; Watering Streets, \$749.50,	8,915 15
Ab't. of Taxes, \$1,437.23; Dis. on Taxes, \$5,522.10,	6,959 33
State Tax, \$25,281.00; County Tax, \$15,947.47,	41,228 47
Interest, \$2,759.25; Coupons, \$32,622.00,	35,381 25
Temporary Loan,	73,270 00
Reduction of City Debt,	25,000 00
Court House, \$92.29; Insurance, \$1,508.18,	1,600 47
Iron Fence, Merrimack Square,	3,241 91
Reps. of Buildings, \$804.32; Liquor Ag'cy, \$16.70,	821 02
New School Houses,	24,779 93
Repairs of School Houses,	5,384 40
Evening Schools,	1,132 59
School Department,	47,920 03
Library Building,	70 87
Water Works,	245,870 66
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,042 24
Land Damage,	1,857 42
Discount on Water Bonds,	9,047 50
	<hr/>
	\$689,340 67
Cash of Water Works, Jan. 1, 1873,	40,455 51
Cash in City Treasury Jan. 1, 1873,	16,970 88
State Bonds unsold, Jan. 1, 1873,	123,800 00
Water Bonds unsold, Jan. 1, 1873,	101,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$972,067 06

HENRY R. CHAMBERLIN, CITY TREASURER.
Manchester, Jan. 1, 1873.

Total amount of expenditures for the year
1872 as per preceding page of Treasurer's
Account, \$689,340 67

From which deduct the amount of
the following, which is charged
to several appropriations, and
not drawn from the Treasury :

City Teams,	\$1,692 80	
City Farm,	215 53	
Overdrafts,	309 64	
Paupers from other Towns,	100 74	
County of Hillsborough,	2,234 27	
Board of Inmates at Reform School,	92 85	
Stone and Brick,	56 25	
Gas,	2 76	
Repairing Paving,	26 75	
Work of hired men,	9 63	
Temporary Loan,	19,871 43	
Unpaid Bills, Jan. 1, 1873,	47,124 86	
	<hr/>	71,737 51

Actual Payments, 1872,	\$617,603 16
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FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Joint Standing Committee on Finance, certify that we have examined the within account of Henry R. Chamberlin, City Treasurer, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

During the year 1872 there has been received, including the balance on hand January 1, 1872, the sum of nine hundred twenty-four thousand nine hundred forty-two dollars and twenty cents, and there has been paid out during the same time, the sum of six hundred forty-two thousand two hundred fifteen dollars and eighty-one cents, leaving in the treasury January 1, 1873, the sum of fifty-seven thousand four hundred twenty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents in cash, and one hundred twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars in State Bonds, and one hundred one thousand five hundred dollars in City Water Bonds.

H. C. REYNOLDS,
J. HODGE,
CHAS. A. SMITH,
G. W. THAYER,
P. C. CHENEY,

Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL AUDITOR TO EXAMINE THE ACCOUNTS OF
CITY CLERK AND CITY TREASURER,

DECEMBER 31, 1872.

MANCHESTER, N. H., DEC. 31, 1872.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, CITY OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

Gentlemen : Having completed the examination of the city accounts, connected with the offices of City Clerk and Treasurer, I beg leave to submit the following report :

Appreciating the importance of the duties which your confidence imposed upon me, I have endeavored to make a thorough and impartial examination. I began as far back as the year 1851, when the present City Treasurer, H. R. Chamberlin, Esq., first assumed the duties of his office.

It embraces a period of twenty years, from a time when the revenues and expenditures of the city were small, compared with the present.

I have, however, met with no little embarrassment in not being able to procure all the records necessary to accomplish the purpose ; the early records which should exhibit the source and disposition of the revenues of the City Clerk's office, could not be found. The Treasurer's receipts, filed with the City Clerk, and the orders of the Treasurer, from May 1, 1851, to February 1, 1852, I was unable to find.

The present receptacle for the city archives is so unsuited to the purpose for which it is used, I deem it but just to the

officers in charge, to report, that it seems impossible to keep them in a desirable condition for a ready reference,—from being lost, or for preserving the records of their predecessors in office. Draft book number two was so strongly impregnated with chlorine, as to render it extremely difficult to examine, and among the promiscuous mass of papers, was found certain canceled coupons to the city bonds, that have never been destroyed by the proper authority.

The accounts of the City Clerk are so intimately connected with the Treasurer's, I found it necessary to compare them to feel assured of accuracy, and that both these officers had faithfully discharged their obligations to the city.

Until within a few years it has been the custom to transfer the revenues of the City Clerk's office directly to the Treasurer, and to retain his receipt as the only record of the transaction,—nothing retained to trace the source of the same ; but a comparison with the Treasurer's books, when subsequent transfers were made, and a record kept, gives sufficient evidence that a faithful and correct account was rendered, with one exception.

It appears that when F. H. Lyford—a former City Clerk,—closed his connection with the city, there was received by him, from various sources, the sum of five hundred and five dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$505.37), that of this amount he had transferred to the Treasurer, one hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-three cents. (\$184.23), leaving a balance due the city of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents, (\$321.14), which is shown more in detail in my previous report to your board. While the late Joseph Knowlton filled the office of City Clerk, a record was kept of all moneys received and transferred by him, which appears to be correctly accounted for. While the present City Clerk, Joseph E. Bennett, Esq., has filled the office, a more complete and reliable record has been kept, showing from whom and for what purpose all moneys

have been received, and that the same have been promptly and correctly transferred to the Treasurer.

In the examination of the City Treasurer's accounts, which embrace the revenues and expenditures of the city for more than twenty years, I have given my closest attention, but fail in finding a single error. In 1851, when he first assumed the treasurership, the expenditures of the city were fifty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty dollars, (\$57,660); in 1871 they amounted to four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, (\$405,788), showing an annual average increase of seventeen thousand four hundred and six dollars, (\$17,406), and an aggregate amount paid out during the twenty years, of four million five hundred and seven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars, (\$4,507,111).

Besides doing the ordinary business of his office, during the late war State aid was paid every month by him, to over six hundred individuals, bounties to nearly all of our soldiers, besides liquidating the coupons of the city bonds as they matured.

Considering that this extraordinary service was rendered without additional assistance to himself or expense to the city, I deem it but justice due a courteous and worthy officer, as well as to those whose implicit confidence has secured him the responsible position for more than twenty years, to repeat, that his accounts are correctly and artistically kept, and to make acknowledgment for his ever-ready willingness to aid your Auditor.

For the confidence you have shown in appointing me to the office I hold, and for your aid and advice, accept my warmest thanks.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN. P. LORD, *Auditor.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CEMETERIES.

To the City Councils:

The Special Committee on Cemeteries present their annual report of receipts and disbursements, with a brief statement of their proceedings during the year, and a few suggestions for the convenience of their successors.

Though there are several cemeteries in which our citizens are interested, and over which a continued municipal care should be exercised, the extent of our authority, in the capacity of a committee, seems to be limited to "The Valley" and "Pine Grove." The other burial grounds are either local in their character and objects of neighborhood regard, though in part under the supervision of the councils, or are private lots over which the city has no authority. They are designated by their location or by the names of citizens who reside in their vicinity. The cemeteries at Amoskeag, Piscataquog, Goffe's Falls, and Manchester Center, are known by their location; that near Harvey's Mills is called the Merrill Cemetery, and that on the Derry Road in the East part of the city, formerly known as the "Huse Yard," is now called "Stowell's," in consequence of their proximity to the residences of former citizens of these names. In addition to these is the Catholic Cemetery just beyond the city limits, which is held in sacred regard by that religious denomination. At the north part of the city is a small yard in which the people of that section have been accustomed to bury their dead, and which has never received attention from

the city authorities. The old "Ray" Cemetery, on the River Road near the Amoskeag Falls, is falling into neglect as the remembrance of those who lie buried there is obliterated by the passing years. Not far from this locality is the family burial ground where the Hero of Bennington and a few relatives are sleeping. That the memory of the early dead many not wholly pass away, we may note the fact that more than a century ago there was a burial ground on the old Weston farm, which has recently been designated as the Forest Cemetery, as it has grown a forest of trees since its last grave was opened. It was undoubtedly the earliest burial place in a section of country embracing what is now Manchester, Londonderry, Chester and Auburn. It would seem that a proper respect for the dead would lead our citizens to save this old ground from the desecration to which the utilitarian spirit of the age would subject it. When the old Christian Brook Cemetery was required as the seat of new mechanical enterprises, the relics were religiously gathered, removed to a prominent section of the Valley, and the spot marked by the old slates originally erected to their memory. May a kindred spirit be manifested in regard to that early burial place whose memorial stones are annually disappearing.

"THE VALLEY."

Until quite recently the income from the sale of lots, with a small appropriation from the City Treasury, has afforded a revenue sufficient to meet the current expenses of the grounds and to warrant annual improvements. Now that the number of lots sold is very limited, and the revenue has greatly decreased, it has become necessary to make larger demands upon the city, or neglect all improvements and allow the fences to decay, the terraces to crumble and slide into the paths, the avenues to fill with leaves or grow

over with grass, and fowls and swine to revel amid the decorations we have placed on the graves of our departed friends.

The committee have commenced a system of general improvements which will require liberal annual appropriations for a series of years. They have removed many of the large pines which seriously interfered with the growth of flowers and ornamental shrubbery beneath their branches, and threatened injury to valuable monuments and costly structures whenever strong winds swept through the valley. They have graded down natural elevations and laid out new and valuable lots, for which there is a ready demand. They have laid many feet of large water pipe down the declivities, to conduct the excess of water to the stream below, without overflowing the burial lots or washing away the sandy embankments; they have raised the grade of low sections to avoid the collection of bodies of water, even though of temporary duration; and more than all, they have commenced a solid cement wall on the northern line, extending from the north-westerly corner nearly to the gateway at the Chestnut-street entrance. The expense of the improvements, as well as the receipts from all sources, will be seen in the financial statement in this report.

The sub-committee embraced in their plan the continuation of the wall easterly to Pine street, and eventually, down the Pine-street line to the southern bank of the stream. They also contemplated the construction of an iron fence to surmount this solid base, and from year to year to extend operations until the grounds shall be substantially enclosed. They have also discussed permanent and important improvements which would render it necessary to close the entrance on Auburn street at the foot of Chestnut, and to make the main entrance from Pine street. In this case the massive granite pillars, cap-stone and ornamental work could be removed and established on the

eastern side. The close proximity of the northern section of the grounds to the dense population that has recently located there, renders this course advisable, and will soon make it an imperative requirement.

To do this, it would become necessary to construct a drive way down the southern embankment to the carriage road that now winds along at the base of the hills. A partial survey shows that it can be done without great expense. There are other improvements which have been projected, but not executed the present season, such as the removal of the poplars which are becoming troublesome, and the substitution of maples and elms; the laying of more extensive water courses, and the construction of fountains in different parts of the valley. But these will require time and money, and may not be all realized until our city is more liberal and more able to meet the expense.

That "The Valley" may be maintained in a respectable condition, with only a few improvements annually, it will be necessary that regular appropriations be made, or owners of lots will be called on by the love they bear their deceased friends, to organize an association, and contribute generously to accomplish the object.

But they should never be permitted to make it a private undertaking. They have purchased their lots with the implied understanding that the cemetery shall be protected, made serviceable, and properly adorned at the public expense. At least it is a duty which the city owes the proprietors of lots, who do much to make them attractive, and who contribute their proportion to meet all municipal expenses.

PINE GROVE CEMETERY

Is steadily gaining in embellishments and attractiveness, and in the favor of the people. The income from the sale of lots is already considerable, and will be likely to increase in the future. The fence around the grounds having become old and dilapidated, the attention of your committee was early called to its renewal. After mature consideration, it was decided to begin a permanent fence, and to build it of iron. A contract was accordingly made with A. H. Lowell for 576 feet of fence of a suitable pattern, and with Mr. G. H. Kimball for the necessary stonework. The stonework is already set. The ironwork is mostly cast, and will be in place before the opening of spring. This amount of fence will reach about one-third of the distance on the River Road. It should be extended from year to year, as the means at the disposal of the committee may warrant.

The subject of putting permanent head-marks to the graves on the public ground, has received some consideration from your committee. A sample of a cast-iron head-mark was procured from Mr. Lowell, together with the terms on which he would make them, but owing to the fact that our means were likely to be exhausted on the fence, nothing further has been done in this direction. Experience has proved that very few of these graves are ever marked in any permanent manner by the friends of the deceased to whom the duty primarily belongs, and if they are to be identified at all after the lapse of a few months, they must be marked at the public expense. It is a question whether it would not be a wise use of the money it would cost to place some inexpensive but durable monuments on these graves.

Mr. Wm. C. Chase has been employed in the Valley, and Mr. Granville Heselton, at Pine Grove. Both have

discharged their duties to the acceptance of the committee and the satisfaction of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. WOODWARD,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN L. KENNEDY,
JACOB J. ABBOTT,
HOLMES R. PETTEE,
JOSEPH B. SAWYER,
A. H. DANIELS,
J. F. JAMES,
N. PARKER,
JAMES O. ADAMS,

Committee on Cemeteries.

Manchester, Jan. 4, 1873.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Committee on Cemeteries :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following as his annual report :

THE VALLEY.

1872.	Dr.
May 30, To cash of C. S. Fisher, Supt. of Burials, tomb rent,	\$51 25
Aug. 12, To cash of Jesse Eastman for lot No. 756,	90 00
Oct. 25, To cash of A. G. Fairbanks, for lot No. 188,	90 00
Dec. 20, To cash of Rebecca J. Parker, for lot No. 775,	112 50
Balance overdrawn,	134 59
	<hr/>
	\$478 34

1872.	Cr.
Jan. 1, By Balance from preceding year, . . .	\$6 27
Feb. 9, Cash paid J. L. Smith & Co., lumber, . . .	13 30
June 8, Daniels & Co., for tools,	7 52
Aug. 27, A. H. Lowell, repairing gate post, . . .	2 00
Wm. C. Chase, for labor,	430 75
Dec. 24, Temple McQueston, for cement pipe, . . .	12 50
Dec. 27, John B. Clarke, advertising,	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$478 34

The foregoing statement shows only those financial transactions which have come under the cognizance of your treasurer. The payments have been made on bills approved by Mr. J. O. Adams, the Chairman of the Subcommittee having charge of the grounds.

I am informed by the City Clerk that, in addition to the foregoing, the sum of \$1,708 has been appropriated by the City Councils and expended under the direction of the subcommittee, the payments having been made directly from the city treasury. The items will probably appear in detail in the finance report.

The following bills are outstanding :

H. & H. R. Pettee,	\$2 60
W. C. Chase,	244 00
A. H. Lowell,	4 13
Mr. Howe,	41 00
J. B. Sawyer, treasurer 1871,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$301 73

PINE GROVE.

1872.	Dr. .
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1872,	\$1,063 65
received for fifty-three lots sold	895 40

interest,	\$2 00
of A. B. Chase, for grass, 1871, . . .	3 00
of W. C. Chase, for 6652 ft. pine logs, .	69 84
of Granville Heselton, 8 cords pine limbs,	16 00
“ “ grass, 1872, . . .	3 00
“ “ apples, 1872, . . .	1 00
“ “ old fence posts, . . .	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,055 89

1872.	Cr.
Paid A. B. Chase, 21 days' work, . . .	\$31 50
Granville Heselton, 191 days' work, . .	286 50
“ “ 18 days for horse, . . .	27 00
Kadmiel Heselton, 115 1-2 days' work, .	174 25
S. B. Kidder, surveying logs, . . .	1 00
J. G. Colt, 50 trees,	41 67
Daniels & Co., tools,	2 83
J. B. Varick, wheelbarrow,	5 50
E. Cutting, labor on well,	5 12
Evans & Russell, chestnut stakes, . . .	3 00
John B. Clarke, advertising,	4 50
Taylor & Clark, 14 yards concrete, . .	10 50
Warren Harvey, grading,	100 75
G. H. Kimball, stonework for iron fence, .	182 00
Fogg & James, livery teams,	25 00
J. L. Smith & Co., chestnut stakes, . . .	4 50
Balance, cash on hand,	1,150 27
	<hr/>
	\$2,055 89

Of this balance the sum of \$1,050.27 is in the city treasury, and \$100.00 is in my hands.

JOSEPH B. SAWYER, *Treasurer.*

Manchester, Dec. 30, 1872.

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1873.

I hereby certify that I have examined the preceding accounts of Joseph B. Sawyer, Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and the payments properly vouched for

JOSEPH E. BENNETT,

City Auditor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, December, 1872.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Councils of Manchester :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the provisions of the ordinances of the city, I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Fire Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

Inventory of the property belonging to the Fire Department and the estimated value thereof :

AMOSKEAG ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1,

LOCATED ON VINE STREET.

1 first-class rotary steam fire engine, . . .	\$2,000 00
1 two-wheeled hose carriage, new, . . .	250 00
150 feet three-inch rubber hose, . . .	150 00
800 feet leather hose, good, . . .	964 00
300 feet leather hose, ordinary, . . .	300 00
50 feet small rubber hose, . . .	14 00
14 woolen jackets, . . .	120 00
14 pairs overalls, . . .	20 00
14 firemen's hats, . . .	63 00
3 stoves and pipes, . . .	40 00
1 force-pump, . . .	20 00
1 pair blankets and hoods, . . .	8 00

1 iron pan,	5 00
13 life-ropes and straps,	12 00
2 axes,	3 00
1 pair straps,	5 00
2 iron bars,	2 00
vise and bench,	4 00
coal-hod, shovel, wrench and hammer,	4 00
5 oil and fluid cans,	4 00
3 blunderbusses,	34 00
2 brass pipes,	24 00
1 branch-piece with gate,	15 00
1 jack-screw, 5 lanterns,	25 00
hall and house furniture,	65 00
7 hose patches,	3 00
sink, pail, tackle and fall,	15 00
6 badges,	9 00
26 keys,	3 00
4 tons hard coal,	44 00
3 tons cannel coal,	90 00
2 cords hard wood,	18 00
1 cord soft wood,	7 50
1 clock,	7 00
1 spray nozzle and reducing piece,	33 00
1 map of city,	7 00
1 feather duster,	2 50
1 pair of harnesses,	40 00
1 whip,	2 00
1 large slide wrench,	2 50
100 feet manilla rope,	10 00
1 hydrant connection,	10 00
2 hydrant wrenches,	1 00
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Total amount,	\$4,551 50

FIRE KING ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2,

LOCATED ON VINE STREET.

1 first-class double plunger engine,	\$3,000 00
1 two-wheeled hose carriage,	200 00
700 feet of leather hose, nearly new,	875 00
600 feet of leather hose, ordinary,	600 00
50 feet small rubber hose,	10 00
10 belts and spanners,	10 00
10 life ropes and straps,	10 00
14 fire hats,	63 00
14 woolen jackets,	80 00
14 pairs overalls	25 00
5 torches, 3 lanterns,	30 00
2 blunderbusses,	24 00
1 branch-piece,	5 00
1 branch-piece with gate,	15 00
1 spray nozzle,	25 00
14 chains,	30 00
1 reducing piece, 1 iron pan,	11 00
6 badges,	6 00
3 stoves and pipes,	50 00
1 jack-screw,	5 00
1 pair of harnesses,	30 00
1 vise, bench, wrench, &c.,	10 00
2 shovels, 2 axes,	5 00
3 tin cans,	3 00
1 clock,	8 00
1 force-pump,	15 00
1 whip and coal-shovel,	2 25
1 sink,	5 00
4 tons hard coal,	44 00
3 tons cannel coal,	90 00
2 cords of hard wood,	18 00

1 cord of pine wood,	6 00
1 map of city,	7 00
blankets and hoods	25 00
towels,	1 50
1 feather duster,	3 00
1 iron kettle,	2 00
1 pair pole straps,	5 00
1 whiffletree,	4 00
1 hydrant connection,	10 00
2 hydrant wrenches,	1 00
1 strainer for pump,	4 00

Total amount, \$5,272 75

E. W. HARRINGTON ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3,

LOCATED AT PISCATAQUOG.

1 second-class engine,	\$3,000 00
1 two-wheeled hose carriage,	200 00
200 feet rubber hose,	100 00
1000 feet leather hose,	1,250 00
300 feet leather hose,	200 00
18 feet small rubber hose,	9 00
12 pairs overalls,	18 00
12 woolen jackets,	80 00
12 fire hats,	54 00
14 belts and spanners,	20 00
4 torches,	8 00
1 pair harnesses,	35 00
1 pair blankets,	6 00
3 trumpets,	6 00
1 bench and vise,	8 00
2 stoves and pipe,	50 00
1 branch with gate,	15 00
1 jack screw,	5 00

6 settees,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$20 00
6 office chairs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
6 small chairs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
1 tackle and fall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 00
1 chandelier,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
1 coal hod, 1 iron pan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
1 table,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
4 tons hard coal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 00
2 tons cannel coal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
3 cords hard wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ cord pine wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
2 blunderbusses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
1 coal shovel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
1 force pump,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
1 iron bar, oil can, and sink,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 00
1 lantern,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
1 set pole straps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
28 keys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
1 gallon sperm oil,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 50
1 large sponge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
2 pipes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
1 map of the city,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 00
1 step ladder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
2 axes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
18 hose patches,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
10 life ropes and straps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
1 wrench and hammer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
2 lanterns,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
1 water pot,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00.
1 lot of coupling,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 00
1 ten gallon can,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
2 oil cans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00
1 hydrant connection,	8 00
2 hydrant wrenches,	2 00

towels,	\$3 00
75 feet manilla rope,	9 00
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Total amount,	\$5,420 50

N. S. BEAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4.

LOCATED ON VINE STREET.

1 second-class double-plunger engine,	\$4,000 00
1 two-wheeled hose carriage, new,	250 00
900 feet leather hose,	1,125 00
1 force pump,	30 00
1 sink,	5 00
2 stoves and pipe,	100 00
1 oil can and shovel,	1 50
2 blankets and hoods,	20 00
4 tons hard coal,	44 00
3 tons cannell coal,	90 00
2 cords hard wood,	18 00
1 cord soft wood,	6 00
2 blunderbusses,	30 00
2 axes,	6 00
1 bench and vise,	13 00
2 pairs pole straps,	10 00
1 leather bucket,	10 00
1 lot gas fixtures,	30 00
1 lot lead pipe for pump,	15 00
2 dust brushes and pan,	2 00
16 office chairs,	40 00
4 oil cans,	2 00
1 pail, broom, and wash basin,	4 00
14 keys,	4 00
50 feet small rubber hose,	8 00
14 fire hats,	63 00

14 woolen jackets,	\$115 00
14 pairs overalls,	30 00
10 belts and spanners,	25 00
1 step ladder,	2 00
6 life straps,	7 00
1 whip,	2 25
1 pair harnesses,	90 00
1 pair halters,	4 00
2 feather dusters,	4 00
1 clock,	8 00
2 cupboards,	12 00
1 map of city,	7 00
1 basket, 1 coal hod, 1 iron bar,	4 00
1 pair halters,	4 00
2 lanterns,	5 00
1 hydrant connection,	8 00
1 strainer for pump,	4 00
2 hydrant wrenches,	2 00
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Total amount,	\$6,230 75

PENNACOOK HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

LOCATED ON VINE STREET.

1 four-wheeled hose carriage,	\$800 00
1 " " " "	200 00
800 ft. leather hose,	1,000 00
800 " " "	800 00
450 " " "	350 00
20 woolen jackets,	130 00
24 spanners and belts,	25 00
1 signal lantern,	12 00
4 torches,	8 00
4 axes,	6 00

1 shovel,	\$1 00
3 oil cans,	2 00
37 chairs,	48 00
1 table,	5 00
1 mirror,	8 00
1 chandelier,	8 00
3 trumpets,	6 00
3 blunderbusses,	45 00
1 jackscrew,	1 00
28 hose patches,	5 00
4 lanterns,	16 00
1 sink,	5 00
1 copper pump and pipe,	12 00
20 pairs overalls,	39 00
30 badges,	45 00
12 holsters,	4 00
1 hammer,	1 00
1 steel wrench,	1 00
2 stoves and pipe,	15 00
2 settees,	6 00
2 cords hard wood,	18 00
1 map of city,	7 00
10 life ropes,	12 00
20 fire hats,	112 00
4 hydrant wrenches,	4 00
1 cupboard,	12 00
Total amount,	<hr/> \$3,749 50

EXCELSIOR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

LOCATED ON VINE STREET.

1 truck, with hooks and ladders, . . .	\$1,300 00
200 feet old ladders,	200 00
1 signal lantern,	10 00

4 torches,	\$8 00
1 trumpet,	1 00
4 large hooks,	30 00
3 small hooks,	5 00
30 office chairs,	45 00
1 table,	14 00
2 stoves and pipe,	25 00
1 lifting jack,	2 00
4 axes,	7 00
shovel and iron bar,	2 00
8 hay forks,	14 00
2 buckets,	8 00
1 rope,	15 00
45 badges,	45 00
1 sink,	5 00
1 copper pump and pipe,	12 00
30 pairs overalls,	60 00
30 woolen jackets,	200 00
2 cords hard wood,	18 00
1 map of city,	7 00
1 shovel,	1 25
1 manure fork,	1 50
4 lanterns,	10 00
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Total amount,	\$2,051 75

GOFF'S FALLS HOSE COMPANY.

1 two-wheeled hose carriage,	\$150 00
600 feet leather hose,	400 00
2 axes,	6 00
6 spanner belts,	8 00
12 spanners,	8 00

1 blunderbuss,	\$12 00
1 drag rope,	3 00
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Total amount,	\$587 00

AMOSKEAG HOSE COMPANY.

1 two-wheeled hose carriage,	\$200 00
800 feet hose,	600 00
1 blunderbuss,	12 00
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Total amount,	\$812 00

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

1 supply wagon,	\$200 00
1 lot of old hose and couplings,	30 00
5 maps of city,	30 00
1 piece suction hose,	12 00
5 badges,	21 50
1 table,	18 00
1 stove and pipe,	20 00
1 coal hod and shovel,	1 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton coal,	5 50
5 woolen jackets,	55 00
oil cloth,	28 00
6 chairs,	10 00
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Total amount,	\$431 50

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

29 alarm boxes throughout the city, 3 bell strikers, 3 large and 5 small electro-mechanical gongs, one automatic at the central office in City Hall, central office repeater, 178 cups Hill's battery, three galvanometers, 15 miles of wire connecting all at the office in City Hall, at cost, .		\$12,042 24
169 1-2 pounds No. 9 galv. wire, . . .		19 50
250 feet wire, . . .		15 00
55 glass insulators, . . .		5 77
5 call and zinc and connection, . . .		3 75
180 zines, Hill's battery, . . .		108 00
180 hangers, Hill's battery, . . .		36 00
1 battery syringe, . . .		4 50
2 pairs of flyers, . . .		3 50
2 hand vises, . . .		9 00
1 waterpot, 2 pails, . . .		1 87
1 scrub-brush and duster, . . .		1 00
1 sink, . . .		12 00
1 strap, . . .		50
brackets, broom and file, . . .		7 00
150 pounds blue vitriol, . . .		19 50
Total amount, . . .		<u>\$12,289 13</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Amoskeag Engine Company No. 1, . . .	\$4,461 50
Fire King " " No. 2, . . .	5,372 75
E. W. Harrington " No. 3, . . .	5,420 50
N. S. Bean " No. 4, . . .	6,259 75
Pennacook Hose " No. 1, . . .	3,769 00

Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,	. 2,051 75
Goff's Falls Hose,	586 00
Amoskeag "	812 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,289 13
Engineer's Department,	431 50
Total amount,	<u>\$41,453 88</u>

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS.

B. C. Kendall, chief engineer, No. 311 Central Street.
 Wilberforce Ireland, clerk, cor. Prospect and Union Streets.
 A. C. Wallace, Main Street, Piscataquog.
 W. T. Evans, cor. Merrimack and Maple Streets.
 A. H. Lowell, Park Street.

AMOSKEAG ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

Orren E. Kimball, foreman, No. 9 Harrison Street.
 George R. Simmons, assistant foreman, No. 1 Pennacook St.
 Horace Nichols, engineer, No. 27 machine shop block.
 Sam C. Lowell, assistant engineer, No. 5 machine shop
 block.
 James R. Carr, clerk, No. 14 Orange Street.
 G. W. Butterfield, driver, engine house, Vine Street.
 Erastus Cutting, hoseman, No. 175 Hanover Street.
 C. M. Morse, hoseman, No. 548 Chestnut Street.
 John D. Linus, hoseman, No. 5 machine shop block.
 John E. Wilson, hoseman, No. 53 machine shop block.
 John L. Avery, hoseman, No. 518 Chestnut Street.

George W. Vickery, hoseman, No. 60 Orange Street.

Frank E. Stevens, hoseman, No. 24 Brook Street.

John L. Underhill, hoseman, No. 14 Laurel Street.

FIRE KING ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

J. F. Pherson, foreman, No. 25 machine shop block.

H. Davis, assistant foreman, No. 64 Stark Corporation.

A. M. Kenniston, clerk and treasurer, No. 14 Bridge Street.

D. W. Morse, engineer, No. 1419 Elm Street.

S. W. Nelson, assistant engineer, 26 machine shop block.

J. J. Gleason, hoseman, No. 16 machine shop block.

C. A. Swain, hoseman, No. 4 Burgess' block.

B. T. Rust, hoseman, corner Maple and Central Streets.

C. F. Hall, hoseman, No. 510 Chestnut Street.

J. W. Batchelder, hoseman, No. 340 Pine Street.

C. O. Barnard, hoseman, No. 7 Amoskeag Corporation.

G. W. Cheney, hoseman, No. 67 Amoskeag Corporation.

F. W. McKinley, hoseman, No. 14 Amoskeag Corporation.

A. Merrill, driver, engine house, Vine Street.

E. W. HARRINGTON ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

John Patterson, foreman, Main Street.

Horatio Fradd, assistant foreman, Dover Street.

D. J. Warren, hoseman, Barr & Clapp's block, Main Street.

Horace Crandall, hoseman, Mast Road.

William Doran, hoseman, Douglas Street.

H. E. Sturtevant, hoseman, Granite Street.

B. K. Parker, hoseman, Main Street.

George Weaver, hoseman, River Street.

John R. Young, hoseman, Dover Street.

Thomas Young, hoseman, Dover Street.

Jack Schofield, hoseman, Main Street.

John T. G. Dinsmore, hoseman, Granite Street.

N. S. BEAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4.

G. F. Dodge, foreman, No. 35 machine shop block.
 G. W. Wilson, assistant foreman, Nashua Street.
 W. H. Vickery, clerk, No. 19 machine shop block.
 J. S. Bacheller, engineer, cor. Amherst and Beech Streets.
 A. D. Colby, assistant engineer, No. 44 machine shop block.
 A. Roby, driver, engine house Vine Street.
 O. B. Elliott, hoseman, No. 53 Stark Corporation.
 J. W. Preston, hoseman, No. 39 machine shop block.
 S. H. Batchelder, hoseman, No. 8 machine shop block.
 F. E. Judkins, hoseman, No. 57 machine shop block.
 B. S. Stewart, hoseman, No. 80 Amoskeag Corporation.
 Charles Howe, hoseman, No. 99 Amoskeag Corporation.
 J. H. Bacheller, hoseman, Central block, Elm Street.
 P. W. Hanaford, hoseman, No. 256 Lowell Street.

PENNACOOK HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

H. W. Fisher, foreman, No. 51 machine shop block.
 H. S. Brown, assistant foreman, No. 14 L. & W. P. Blocks.
 D. H. Maxfield, clerk and treasurer, No. 17 Stark Corp.
 Albert Maxfield, steward, No. 14 Amoskeag Corporation.
 J. E. Merrill, No. 83 Orange Street.
 J. G. Knight, No. 409 Pine Street.
 T. W. Lane, No. 31 Blodgett Street.
 B. B. Aldrich, No. 156 Central Street.
 W. L. Blenns, No. 153 Hanover Street.
 G. H. Porter, No. 108 Merrimack Street.
 A. J. Coburn, No. 395 Amherst Street.
 C. Manley, No. 27 Orange Street.
 A. G. Sanborn, No. 11 Globe block.
 E. A. Durgin, No. 153 Hanover Street.
 M. W. Ford, No. 61 Amherst Street.
 W. R. Sawyer, No. 7 Pearl Avenue.

G. A. Stevens, No. 1,302 Elm Street.
 E. S. Whitney, No. 91 Orange Street.
 E. C. Jones, No. 8 Pearl Avenue.
 D. W. Ham, No. 71 Amoskeag Corporation.

NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS OF ALARM BOXES AND KEYS.

No. 3—Blood's Shop, Elm Street. Keys at E. P. Johnson & Co.'s Office, and Samuel Colby's residence, cor. Elm and Young Streets.

No. 4—Cor. Spruce and Elm Streets. Keys at Stearns' Hotel, and Campbell's Drug Store.

No. 5—City Hall. Keys at City Marshal's Office, and Littlefield's Drug Store.

No. 6—Engine House, Vine Street. Keys at Engine House, Vine Street.

No. 7—City Hotel. Keys at City Hotel, and A. F. Perry's Drug Store.

No. 8—Elm Street, foot of Orange Street. Keys at Griffin & Jones' Grocery, and C. C. Perry's Variety Store.

No. 12—Blood's Shop. Keys private.

No. 13—Cor. Brook and Chestnut Streets. Keys at residences of W. Jencks and Lewis Simons.

No. 14—Cor. Prospect and Union Streets. Keys at residences of W. Ireland and N. L. Hardy.

No. 15—Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Streets. Keys at residences of Chas. Palmer and T. S. Montgomery.

No. 16—Cor. Lowell and Union Streets. Keys at residences of Rev. John O'Brien and R. Hassam.

No. 17—Cor. Amherst and Beech Streets. Keys at residences of J. S. Bacheller and H. P. Watts.

No. 21—Cor. Merrimack and Pine Streets. Keys at A. Mallard & Son's Grocery, and residence of J. A. Emerson.

No. 23—Cor. Central and Beech Streets. Keys at residences of Maj. J. Stevens and G. F. Lincoln.

No. 24—Cor. Massabesic and Park Streets. Keys at residences of R. W. Flanders and Ira Emery.

No. 25—Cor. Hanover and Ashland Streets. Keys at residences of Dea. Daniel C. Gould and Horace Gordon.

No. 26—Cor. Bridge and Russell Streets. Keys at residences of E. V. Dillingham and William E. Porter.

No. 31—Amoskeag Village. Keys at residence of Capt. J. M. Varnum, and Cheney & Co.'s Paper Mill.

No. 32—Langdon Mills, cor. Canal and Brook Streets. Keys at Martin's Paper Mill, and at Langdon Mills Watch Room.

No. 34—Mechanics' Row. Keys at Watch Room and W. W. Hubbard's Office.

No. 35—Stark Mills. Keys at Stark Mills Watch Room.

No. 41—Amoskeag Mills. Keys at Amoskeag Mills Watch Room.

No. 42—Manchester Mills. Keys at Manchester Mills Watch Room.

No. 43—Namaske Mills. Keys at Namaske Mills Watch Room.

No. 51—S. C. Forsaith's Shop. Keys at S. C. Forsaith's Office, and Freight Depot.

No. 52—Barr's Brick Block, 'Squog. Keys at Barr & Clapp's Store, and Merrimack House.

No. 53—Wallace's Brewery. Keys at Wallace's Brewery Office, and I. R. Dewey's Store.

No. 61—Cor. Elm and Hancock Streets, Bakersville. Keys at J. C. Howe's residence, and M. O'Neil's Saloon.

No. 62—Massabesic Street, Hallsville. Keys at residences of Charles Chase and A. W. Bartlett.

Also, keys will be in the hands of all the regular police.

INSTRUCTIONS TO KEY HOLDERS AND OTHERS.

1. Upon the discovery of a fire, notice should be immediately communicated to the nearest alarm box, keys to which are always in the hands of the police and responsible persons in the vicinity of the boxes.

2. Key holders upon the discovery or positive information of a fire, will unlock the box, pull the hook down once as far as they can (firmly without jerking) and then let go. Shut the door and remove the key.

3. All persons giving fire alarms are requested to remain by the box a moment, and if no clicking is heard in the box, pull again; if you still hear no clicking, go to the next nearest box and give the alarm from that.

4. Never signal for a fire seen at a distance. Never touch the box except to give an alarm of fire. Be sure that the box is locked before leaving it. Give an alarm for no cause other than an actual fire. Do not give an alarm for a chimney.

5. Never let the keys go out of your possession unless called for by the Chief Engineer. If you change your residence or place of business where the keys are kept, return the key to the same officer.

6. Owners and occupants of buildings are requested to inform themselves of the location of the alarm boxes near their property; also the places where the keys are kept. Be sure the alarm is promptly and properly given.

7. Alarms will be sounded upon the fire-bells thus: For box 5 five strokes, 1-1-1-1-1, with short intervals, and repeating. For box 32, three strokes, 1-1-1, with a pause, then two strokes, 1-1, a pause, and repeating. Alarms for other numbers are given in a like manner; the numbers of each box given four times for an alarm.

One stroke of the alarm dismisses all companies remaining at the Engine Houses. Two strokes dismisses the whole Department.

NEW APPARATUS.

The expenses of the Department have been much larger than usual during the year because of the introduction of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, the purchase of a new hook and ladder truck, two new hose carriages, and a supply of hose amounting to 1,600 feet, and also because of the increase of the salaries of the firemen. Early in the spring, the new hook and ladder truck which was ordered for the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company was completed. The members of the company having the new carriage in charge are much pleased with it. It supplies a demand in this branch of the service, as it is far superior to the old one in every respect.

One of the new hose carriages, with 600 feet of new hose has been placed in charge of the hose company at Goff's Falls. The apparatus is to be operated in connection with a force pump at Derry Mills. The other hose carriage, with 800 feet of hose, has been placed at Amoskeag Village. This apparatus is to be operated in connection with a force pump at Cheney & Co.'s Paper Mills. The most of the hose now in use is in good condition, and in ordinary cases will meet the present demands of the department. In case, however, of a very large fire, or in case of a fire at considerable distance from a reservoir or hydrant, a greater supply of pipe would be absolutely necessary. I would, therefore, recommend the immediate purchase of 2,000 feet of pipe to meet all emergencies.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, the pipes for the water-works which are to be introduced, have been laid in many of the streets of the city, and water has been temporarily conducted into the pipes from the Amoskeag Company's reservoir at Janesville.

In most quarters there is a much better supply of water for fire purposes than ever before. The eastern portion of the city, however, is not properly protected by a sufficient supply of water, for the reason that the pipes for the water-works do not extend above Beech Street. I would therefore recommend that a pipe be laid as soon as possible from Beech Street through Lowell Street to Wilson Street, one from Beech Street through Hanover Street to Wilson Street, and one from Beech Street through Bridge Street to Nashua Street.

FIRES.

The losses by fire during the year were, fortunately, unusually small. The firemen were called out eighteen times only. There were twelve false alarms, and the services of the firemen were needed only six times. The entire losses by fire amount in the aggregate to \$14,000. There was insurance on the property destroyed, to the amount of \$8,000. The actual losses of our citizens by fire were, therefore, only \$6,000. The principal fire was in September, at Sweeney's block, corner of Central and Chestnut Streets ; this loss was about \$8,000.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

In February last, a committee was appointed by the City Council to make an examination of the two systems of Fire Alarm Telegraph in operation in the country. The committee consisted of His Honor the Mayor, Alderman Bean, Councilman Colley and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The committee first made an examination of the system of Gamewell & Co., in operation at Taunton, Mass. In March, the committee proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and made an examination of the Letonia system, in operation in that city. Several representatives of the Le-

tonia system had previously given an exhibition of their apparatus in this city. In April, J. W. Stover, the General Superintendent of Gamewell & Co., Moses G. Farmer, the electrician of the company, and James M. Gardner, one of the members of the firm, visited this city and made a full exhibition and explanation of their system at the City Hall before the committee and a large number of our prominent citizens. The exhibition was highly satisfactory to the committee, and they were unanimously of the opinion that the system of Gamewell & Co. was greatly superior to the Letonia system. On the recommendation of the committee, the City Council adopted the system of Gamewell & Co. and the committee were instructed to make a contract with the proprietors of the system for its immediate introduction into this city. The contract was made, and the work was finished ready for operation on the 6th of September.

Gamewell & Co.'s system has been in operation for several years in many of the largest cities in the Union, and has given the most unqualified satisfaction to all classes. The firemen in those places where the system has been introduced, are particularly pleased with its results. The exact location of a fire is known instantly to every fireman who hears the alarm bells, whereas, under the old system, there was much confusion and uncertainty as to the place of a fire. In case a fire broke out at a distance from the bells which were usually rung, much valuable time was lost before the messenger could give a general alarm, and his message was often misunderstood as it was passed from one to another, so that the firemen and engines were sent in a direction opposite to that where the fire was located.

In those cities where the fire alarm telegraph has been introduced, there is much less noise and confusion at fires than formerly. In ordinary cases, few except the firemen are now present. Those whose special business it is to put

out the fire, have ample room to work, whereas, in former times, they were greatly disturbed by the crowds of people who surrounded them and stood in their way.

The system has been in operation in this city only about four months, but its merits and advantages have been completely demonstrated to the satisfaction of our citizens. The firemen, now that they have become familiar with the signals and the working of the system, regard it as of great advantage to them in the performance of their duties. As our citizens become better acquainted with the details of the system, there will be fewer mistakes in the giving of alarms. This city has the advantage of the latest improvements of Gamewell & Co., and the system introduced here is probably equal to any in the world.

At the first introduction of the system here, some mistakes on the part of those who had the management of the apparatus were inevitable. With more experience, a better acquaintance with the signals, and greater care on the part of those who give an alarm at the boxes, most errors will doubtless be avoided.

It has been found that there is not a sufficient number of bell strikers to give an alarm to all portions of the city. An additional striker has accordingly been ordered for the northern section of the city. I would recommend that a striker be placed on the new Grammar School House to be erected on the corner of Ash and Bridge streets.

It has also been found that more alarm boxes are needed. I would recommend that an alarm box be placed near the Lincoln Street School House, one near the Manchester House, one at the corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets, one on Elm street near the Riding Park, and one on Stark Building, on Elm street.

ENGINE HOUSES.

As the city has been greatly extended in all directions within a few years, it has become necessary that the steam fire engines and other fire apparatus should be located at various points. It is plain to all that a fire breaking out at the north or at the south end of the city could be reached with much more readiness by an engine located near those points, than by the engines which are all located on Vine street, except the E. W. Harrington, No. 3, which is located at Piscataquog. I would suggest that arrangements should be made for the erection of a suitable engine-house at the north part of the city, and also for one near the southern limits of the thickly settled portion of the city.

REPAIRS.

All of the steam fire engines are in excellent condition except the Amoskeag No. 1. This engine, which has been in operation nearly fourteen years, was the first one which was built by the Amoskeag Company, and was the pioneer of those splendid machines which are known in nearly all of the great cities of the United States, as unequalled for efficiency and durability. This engine requires a new boiler and some other repairs. With these repairs, the engines will do excellent service for a long time to come. I would recommend that the engine-house on Vine street be heated by steam. This can be accomplished at half the present expense of heating it by stoves. If steam were introduced into the building, the water in the boilers could be kept at a boiling point, and steam could be got up without delay. This saving of time, in the case of fire, is oftentimes of much account.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

In the early portion of the past year, an association for mutual relief was formed by the firemen of the city, and eighty-seven out of the one hundred and four firemen have become members. The sum of one dollar is required as a fee for membership. With fees for membership, and the generous contributions of some of the public-spirited citizens of the city, and also by the proceeds of a levee which was given in aid of the object, at Smyth's Hall, the society have a fund of about \$475. The sum of \$7 per week is paid to sick or disabled members for the term of ten weeks, and, in case of death, the sum of \$50 is paid to the family of the deceased. The sum of \$125 has already been paid out to disabled firemen, one of whom was injured at the Central street fire in September, and in the case of a member who died recently, his family received the benefit provided in such cases.

The association tends to strengthen the sympathies and friendships which should always be maintained among the firemen. The Board of Engineers, in behalf of the members of the association, return their thanks to those citizens who have aided them, and would commend the association to the favorable consideration of all of our citizens.

CONCLUSION.

With the extensive improvements which have been introduced during the year past, Manchester now has as fine an equipment in her fire department, as has any city of its size in the country. Her firemen are a united body of men, and are composed of some of the most intelligent citizens in the city. It is certain that no body of firemen in the Union are better skilled in the use of fire apparatus, or excel them in their gentlemanly deportment. The City

Council, in raising the salaries of the firemen, performed a just and honorable act, and one which gives great satisfaction to the members of the department. In behalf of the firemen, permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for granting their petition on this subject.

In conclusion, I desire to thank His Honor the Mayor, the members of the City Council, and its Committee on the Fire Department, for their readiness in supplying the wants of the department. I would also extend my thanks to my assistants, and to the firemen of the city generally, for the activity they have manifested in the discharge of their duties, and their zeal in promoting the interests of the department.

B. C. KENDALL, *Chief Engineer.*

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

To the City Councils of the City of Manchester :

The Trustees of the City Library herewith submit their Nineteenth Annual Report of the condition of the Library.

As stated in the last report, the Library was removed to the Library Building on Franklin Street, in September, 1871, and was opened for the use of the public as soon as the preliminary arrangements could be completed.

The present year is therefore the first complete year in which the operations of the Library have been conducted in a building especially fitted for its use, and the results developed during the year give strong evidence of the wisdom of the City Councils in making this provision for its increase, preservation and permanence.

It affords pleasure to the Board to be able to report that by the occupation of the Library Building, not only is more ample security afforded to the large and valuable property intrusted to their care against destruction by fire, but also, by the greater promptness and efficiency with which the duties of the librarian can be performed, the facility with which the resources of the Library can be made available is increased, and the convenience of the public promoted.

The beneficial effect upon the Library of the completion of the building, is shown in the increased number of volumes presented, as well as by the greater number of persons who use the Library as a place of consultation of those volumes that, by the regulations, are not permitted to be taken from the Library Building, and as a place of resort for purposes of reading and study.

Early in March the Board received from Hon. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, Mass., the following letter :

“ BOSTON, *March 12, 1872.*

“ *To the Trustees of the Manchester City Library :*

“ GENTLEMEN : I send you herewith a catalogue of books, mostly novels and poems, which, with your approval, I propose presenting to the Manchester City Library.

“ Will you please examine this catalogue and erase with pencil all such works as appear to you to have an immoral effect or pernicious tendency, or for any reason are undesirable to have, and if there are any works of which you advise having more than one copy, please mark against them the number wanted. I intend having these books very strongly bound, with morocco backs and cloth sides, like a sample I will send you within a few days.

“ Respectfully yours,

“ GARDNER BREWER.”

And at a meeting of the Board held on the fifteenth of March, 1872, the following resolutions offered by Hon. Daniel Clark, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Trustees accept with pleasure the offer of a donation of valuable books by the Hon. Gardner Brewer, that the thanks of the Board be presented to him therefor, and that they be placed, when received, upon the shelves of the Library and known as the “ Brewer Donation.”

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board transmit to Mr. Brewer a copy of the record of the proceedings of this meeting.

The volumes indicated in the letter of Mr. Brewer were received in July, and after being properly numbered and entered by the Librarian on his books were placed upon the shelves.

The number of volumes received was six hundred eighty-three, and being handsomely and uniformly bound and placed in an alcove by themselves, will form an important and valuable addition to the Library.

It is believed that the example thus set may be hereafter followed by some of our public-spirited citizens, whose means may permit them to make similar donations.

By the will of the late Oliver Dean, a bequest of five thousand dollars was made to the Trustees of the City Library of Manchester, N. H., in trust to apply the income of the same to the increase of the Library.

On the twelfth of July last, the Board were notified by the executors of the will of Dr. Dean, that they would be ready on the twenty-fourth of July to pay the legacy to the Trustees for the purpose named in the will, and at a meeting of the Board, Hon. P. C. Cheney, Mayor of the city, was authorized to receive the same and execute on behalf of the Board the necessary receipts or vouchers therefor.

On the day named the sum of five thousand dollars was so received, and was invested by the Mayor in the bonds of the City of Manchester, issued for the construction of the water-works, at the same rate at which they were sold to other parties, such bonds amounting at par to \$5,100, and leaving a balance of twenty-five dollars in cash, which, with the bonds, were deposited with the City Treasurer, subject to the order of the Board. The income of this fund, amounting to upward of three hundred dollars per year, will be appropriated to the purchase of books, and the Board recommend that such purchases be placed by themselves and known as the "Dean Donation."

The heating apparatus used in the Library consists of the two hot-air furnaces that had formerly been in use in the

court-house, and which were taken from thence when the steam-heating was introduced into that building.

The experience of the last winter seemed to indicate that these furnaces were insufficient in capacity to properly warm the Library in the coldest weather, and that the consumption of fuel was disproportioned to the useful result obtained, a large part of the heat being apparently wasted in the basement, and comparatively but little effect produced in the Library-room.

Changes have since been made in the arrangement of the furnaces that it is hoped will in a great measure remedy the difficulty heretofore experienced.

The Hon. William C. Clarke, the Secretary of the Board, who had been one of the Trustees of the Library from the commencement of its operations, died in April last. The late Judge Clarke had always manifested a deep interest in the welfare and success of the Library, and by his decease the Library has suffered the loss of one of its earliest friends and most earnest supporters.

The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the election of Hon. Isaac W. Smith.

A supplemental catalogue of the additions made to the Library during the year 1871 was prepared, and a limited number of copies printed for use at the Library, and a list of the books contained in the Brewer Donation was also prepared and printed for similar use.

A resolution was adopted by the City Council in March last, authorizing "The Trustees to revise and publish such a number of catalogues in one volume containing the full contents of the Library to January 1, 1872, and sell at such price as they may determine, and procure assistance if needed in such revision and publication, the expense of the same to be provided for in the Library appropriation for 1872."

This resolution was not brought to the attention of the Board seasonably, so that they could give the City Councils the necessary information as to the cost of such revision and publication, before the annual appropriations were made, and on that account no appropriation was made for the purpose of carrying out the object of the resolution, and the Trustees did not feel authorized to incur any expense on that account until after an appropriation had been made.

The catalogue of all the books in the Library, from No. 1 to No. 8,762 inclusive, (being nearly to January 1, 1863), was published in that year, and since that time annual supplements have been prepared and published, some of which are out of print.

There are a considerable number of copies of the catalogue of 1863 on hand, and the Board would recommend that instead of revising and publishing a catalogue of all the books to the present date in one volume, as proposed in the resolution, a revision be made in one volume of the catalogues that have been made since 1863, the expense of which would be much less than that of the whole number of volumes in the Library.

Such a catalogue prepared in form like that issued in 1863, would contain the titles of books from No. 8,763 to 17,063 inclusive, and as they are usually repeated under several heads, would make an aggregate of about twenty-five thousand titles, and contain about two hundred pages.

An edition of one thousand copies is estimated to cost about seven hundred fifty dollars for the printing, in addition to the sum that might be required for the revision and preparation of copy for the printer.

No accurate estimate can be formed by the Board of the cost of the revision and copy for the printer, for the reason that the catalogues heretofore published have been prepared gratuitously, and the Board have grave doubts whether the

preparation of this catalogue could be procured on these terms. If this suggestion in reference to the preparation of a catalogue should be approved by the City Councils, it will require an appropriation to meet the expense in addition to the appropriation required for the ordinary expenses of the Library.

The report of the Librarian shows that the circulation is greater than it was the preceding year, the number of volumes taken out being thirty-five thousand one hundred, while the whole number of days the Library has been open for the delivery of books was two hundred seventy-two. Of this number there have been but eight that are unaccounted for at the end of the year. His account shows that at the time of the last report, there were in the Library fifteen thousand four hundred and eight volumes. There have been added during the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-four, making a total of books and pamphlets now in the Library, of seventeen thousand and sixty-three. Six hundred eighty-three of these were presented by Hon. Gardner Brewer, and are known as the Brewer Donation, and one hundred forty-six volumes of books and two hundred eight pamphlets, have been presented by other individuals, a list of whom, with the titles of the works presented, accompanies the report of the Librarian. To them the Trustees, on behalf of the city, tender their thanks.

Five hundred thirty-two have been purchased, at a cost of nine hundred sixteen dollars and eighty-seven cents, and sixty-five periodicals have been taken during the year at a cost of two hundred one dollars and nine cents, which, when the volumes have been completed, have been bound and placed upon the shelves for use.

The Treasurer's report shows that there have been expended for books and periodicals, the sum of eleven hundred seventeen dollars ninety-six cents, and that there is an unexpended balance of ten hundred ninety-nine dollars

fifteen cents applicable for the purchase of books and periodicals. In addition to this sum there will be available, on the first day of January, for the same purpose, the income of the Dean legacy to that date.

The expenses paid for the ordinary and incidental charges of the Library, as paid by the City Treasurer, have been eighteen hundred fifty-six dollars forty-two cents. The items of these expenditures are stated at length in the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the city, and a summary of the same is appended to the report of the Treasurer of the Board.

Unless it should be thought advisable to make an additional appropriation for the preparation and publication of a catalogue, as suggested in this report, the Board are aware of no unusual expense requiring any considerable increase above the appropriation of the past year that will be likely to arise.

In Board of Trustees, January 3, 1873.

Read and approved, and ordered to be presented to City Council.

P. C. CHENEY,

Mayor, and President ex-officio.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT, *Clerk pro tem.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the City Library:

The Treasurer of the Board makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures by the Board of the funds received by them on account of the City Library:

1872.

Jan.	2.	To balance as per last account	.	\$1,217	11
		To appropriation for 1872	..	1,000	00
		To cash for books lost	.	4	00
					<hr/>
					\$2,221 11

1872.

Jan.	8.	By p'd N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	\$21 72
	11.	S. A. Walker & Co., books .	4 00
	27.	M. A. Buck, books . . .	27 75
Feb.	7.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	123 12
Mar.	4.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	48 05
April	8.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	57 25
May	25.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	77 43
May	6.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	37 65
June	10.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	24 59
	3.	Boston Soc. of Nat. History, periodicals . . .	4 00
	3.	Boston Soc. of Nat. History, periodicals . . .	4 00
	10.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	5 92
	19.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	24 77
July	3.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	19 55
	8.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	20 21
Aug.	5.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	198 63
	5.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	36 01
	5.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	104 81
	19.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	79 53
	5.	N. E. News Co., periodicals .	15 55
Sept.	11.	S. N. Bell, books . . .	5 50
	11.	Sanford & Evarts, maps . .	2 00
	11.	Sampson, Davenport & Co., books . . .	4 00
	10.	M. A. Buck, books . . .	20 00

Aug. 31.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	17 21
Sept. 7.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	21 93
Oct. 8.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	11 25
8.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	21 99
Nov. 6.	H. B. Dawson, periodicals .	5 00
10.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	36 18
5.	Lee & Shepard, books . . .	10 50
Dec. 10.	N. E. News Co., books and periodicals . . .	17 86
		<hr/>
		\$1,117 96
By Balance		1,103 15
		<hr/>
		\$2,221 11

The expenditures for the incidental expenses of the Library for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, the items of which appear at length in the Annual Report of the City, are as follows:

Librarian's salary	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$800 00
Incidentals	.	.	.	.	.	.	153 08
Gas	.	.	.	.	.	.	217 05
Printing Catalogue	.	.	.	.	.	.	104 00
Printing	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 00
Fuel	.	.	.	.	.	.	194 91
Binding	.	.	.	.	.	.	321 38
							<hr/>
							\$1,856 42
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	95 83
							<hr/>
							\$1,952 25

For Books	.	.	.	.	\$916 87
Periodicals	.	.	.	.	201 09
					<hr/>
					\$1,117 96

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,952 25
Paid Trustees	.	.	.	.	\$1,000 00	
Incidentals	.	.	.	.	1,856 42	
Balance	.	.	.	.	95 83	
						<hr/>
						\$2,952 25

Respectfully submitted.

S. N. BELL,
Treasurer of Trustees of City Library.

We have examined the above report and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

WM. P. NEWELL,
P. C. CHENEY,
Committee of Accounts of City Library.

I certify that I have examined the several items of receipts and expenditures embraced in the foregoing report of the Trustees of the City Library, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT,
City Auditor.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :

The following is a report of the practical workings of the Library for the year 1872, also of its present condition, and is respectfully submitted.

During the past year the additions to the Library have been larger than for any year since its organization. This is owing principally to the valuable donation from Mr. Gardner Brewer, containing six hundred and eighty-three volumes. A much larger number, however, has been purchased than in years past. The average circulation of books remains substantially the same.

The total number of volumes now belonging to the Library is seventeen thousand and sixty-three. Included in this number are eight hundred and forty-seven pamphlets and sixteen maps; those remaining being bound volumes.

The increase has been, including the 'Brewer Donation,' one thousand six hundred and fifty-five. Of these eighty-six are volumes of periodicals which have been bound and placed on the shelves, one thousand and thirty-seven are donations—two hundred and eight being pamphlets—and five hundred and thirty-two have been purchased. A list of the donations is appended to this report.

Ninety volumes have been withdrawn from circulation during the year. Of this number, thirty-six have been replaced for the year. It is advisable that these places on the shelves, rendered vacant by volumes too much worn for use, be filled as far as it is possible to do so. Sixty-five periodicals have been regularly received.

The Library has been opened to the public two hundred and seventy-two days. The number of volumes loaned, exclusive of those used in the building, is thirty-five thousand and one hundred; an average per day of one hundred and

thirty-six. Largest number delivered in any one day, two hundred and ninety-five, on Friday, April 8th.

At the last report one book was missing. This was soon after returned, showing that of the thirty-two thousand volumes bound, not one was lost. The number unaccounted for at present is three. These will, undoubtedly, be returned within a few weeks after the Library is reopened. Nearly four thousand new covers have been used the past year.

The whole number of guarantees received is eight thousand and one hundred and sixty-three. Number received since the last report five hundred and twenty-six; an average of forty-eight per month. Two hundred and fifty-two old accounts have been renewed, making seven hundred and seventy-eight names added to our books. Fourteen persons have borrowed books on deposit. Number of cards in constant use, nine hundred.

The amount received for fines and on hand January 1, 1872, was eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents. Amount received during the year, eighty dollars and eighty-nine cents. Amount paid for stationery, postage, express charges and other incidentals, sixty-three dollars and ten cents; leaving a balance on hand of one hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
Librarian.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1872.

By HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Hanover.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.
1870. 8vo.

Ninth Census of the United States. 1870. 4to.

Report on Commerce and Navigation. 1870-71. 8vo.

Report of Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey. 1868.
4to.

Report of Joint Select Committee on Condition of Affairs in the late Insurrectionary States. 1872. 8vo.

Report Commissioners of Education on Public Schools in the District of Columbia. 1870. 8vo.

Report Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. 1870. 8vo.

Report Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey. 1868. 4to.

Statistics of Mines and Mining west of the Rocky Mountains. 1872. 8vo.

Agriculture of the United States. 1860. 4to.

Population of the United States. 1860. 4to.

Statistics of the United States (including mortality, property, etc.) 1860. 4to.

Manufactures of the United States. 1860. 4to.

Congressional Globe, 1st session, 42d Congress. 2 vols.
1871. 4to.

By HON. AARON H. CRAGIN, Lebanon.

Foreign Relations of the United States. 2 vols. 1870-71.
8vo.

Report Secretary of the Interior. 2 vols. 1870-71.
8vo.

Report Secretary of the Interior. 2 vols. 1871-72.
8vo.

Report Secretary of War. 2 vols. 1870-71. 8vo.

Report Secretary of War. 2 vols. 1871-72. 8vo.

Report Secretary of the Navy. 1870-71. 8vo.

- Report Secretary of the Navy. 1871-72. 8vo.
- Commercial Relations of the United States. 1869-'70. 8vo.
- Report Commissioners General Land Office. 1869. 8vo.
- Report Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. 1870. 8vo.
- Ninth Census of the United States. 1870. 4to.
- Ninth Census of the United States. 1870. 4to.
- Report Commissioner of Agriculture on Diseases of Cattle. 1871. 4to.
- Report Commissioners of Agriculture on Diseases of Cattle. 1871. 4to.
- Report Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. 1868. 4to.
- Report Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. 1868. 4to.
- Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States. 1871. 8vo.
- Report Commissioners of Agriculture. 1871. 8vo.
- Report Commissioners of General Land Office. 2 vols. 1870-71. 8vo.
- Report Secretary of the Interior. 1872. 8vo.
- Report Board of Indian Commissioners. 1871. 8vo.
- Report of Explorations and Surveys in Nevada and Arizona. 1872. 4to.
- Congressional Globe, 2d Session, 42d Congress. 1872. 7 vols. 4to.
- By Hox. S. N. BELL, Manchester.
- Report Commissioners of Agriculture on Diseases of Cattle. 1872. 4to.
- Congressional Directory, 2d Session 41st Congress. 1872. Pamphlet.
- Report on Commercial Relations of the United States. 1869. 8vo.

Congressional Globe, 3d Session, 41st Congress. 3 vols.
1870-71. 4to.

Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 42d Congress. 2 vols.
1870-71. 4to.

Report Commissioners of Patents. 4 vols. 1868. 8vo.

Ninth Census of the United States. 1870. 4to.

Report Commissioner of Patents. 2 vols. 1854. 8vo.

Report Commissioner of Patents. 4 vols. 1867. 8vo.

Speeches made in Congress 2d Session, 42d Congress.
1872. 5 Pamphlets.

Catalogue of Officers and Students of the School of
Mines, Columbia College, N. Y. 1871-72. Pamph.

Report Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey. 1868. 4to.

Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United
States. 1870-71. 8vo.

Report of a Reconnoissance made on the Yoken river.
1869. Pamphlet.

List of Officers and Members of the U. S. Centennial
Commission. 1872. Pamphlet.

Report of the U. S. Comptroller of Currency. 1869.
8 vo.

Report on Condition of Affairs in the late Insurrection-
ary States. 13 vols. 1872. 8vo.

By HON. JAMES A. WESTON, Manchester.

Atlas of Strafford County, N. H. 1871. 4to.

By GARDNER BREWER, ESQ., Boston.

The Brewer Donation ; being a collection of the most
popular English and German authors, comprising Fic-
tion, History, Essays and Poetry. 683 vols. 16mo.

By WILLIAM D. KELLY, ESQ., Philadelphia.

Speeches and Addresses on Industrial and Financial
Questions. 1872. 8vo.

By THOMAS RICHMOND, ESQ., Chicago.

God dealing with Slavery. 1870. 12mo.

By WILLIAM Q. RIDDLE, ESQ., New York.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Celebration of the New England Society in New York City. 1871. Pamph.

By C. L. FLINT, ESQ., Boston.

Reports of the Mass. Board of Agriculture. 6 vols. 1866-71. 8vo.

By LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

The Divinity of Christ. Lindore. 1872. 12mo.

By CHAS. H. BROWN, ESQ., Manchester.

Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F. 1871. Pamphlet.

By CHAS. F. LIVINGSTON, Manchester.

Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, I. O. O. F. 1871. Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Encampment of New Hampshire. I. O. O. F. 1871. Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, A. F. and A. M. 1865-68. 4 Pamphlets.

Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, A. F. and A. M. 1871. Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the New Hampshire Printers' Association. 1868-70. 3 Pamphs.

Transactions of the N. H. State Agricultural Society. 8 vols. 1850-59. 8vo.

By JAMES O. ADAMS, ESQ., Manchester.

Report of the N. H. Board of Agriculture. 1871. 8vo.

By S. C. GOULD, Manchester.

Catalogue of the Class of '46, Dart. College. 1863. 8vo.

By A. W. SMITH, ESQ., Manchester.

Sermons on the Sabbath and Law. Andrews. 1870. 16mo.

Life Incidents in connection with the Great Advent Movement, 1840-44. White. 1868. 16mo.

Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates. 1868. 16mo.

By JOHN C. CHASE, Esq., Manchester.

Annual Catalogue of the Mass. Institute of Technology.
1865-71. 7 Pamphs.

By U. S. CONGRESS.

Executive Documents, 1st, 2d and 3d Session, 41st Congress. 1869-70-71. 75 vols.

By N. H. LEGISLATURE.

Journals of the Legislature. 1871. 8vo.

Reports to the Senate and House, June Session. 1871.
8vo. 17 Pamphs.

Message of Gov. Onslow Stearns, June Session, 1870.

By N. H. STATE LIBRARY.

Laws of New Hampshire, June Session, '41, and June
and Nov. Session, '42. 8vo.

Laws of New Hampshire, June Session, '71. 8vo.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Boston, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1872. Pamph.

Bulletins, Nos. 20 and 21, January and March, 1872.
2 Pamphlets.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Charlestown, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871. Pamphlet.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Bedford, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871. Pamphlet.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Leicester, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1869. Pamphlet.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Watertown, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871-72. Pamphlet.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Taunton, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871. Pamphlet.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Springfield, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871. Pamphlet.

Catalogue of the Library. 1871. 8vo.

By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Reading, Mass.

Report of the Trustees. 1871-72. Pamphlet.

- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Nashua, N. H.
Report of the Trustees. 1870-71. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Manchester, N. H.
Report of the Trustees, 1869-71. 2 Pamphlets.
Catalogue of the Library. 1856. 8vo.
Supplement to Catalogue. 1872. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PEABODY INSTITUTE, Georgetown, Mass.
Report of the Trustees. 1871. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md.
Report of the Trustees. 1870-71. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY, Walpole, N. H.
Catalogue of the Library. 1869. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, East Boston.
Catalogue of the Association. 1863. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY, St. Louis, Mo.
Report of the Trustees. 1870. Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington.
Catalogue of the Officers and Students. 1870-71.
Pamphlet.
- By TRUSTEES CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.
Annual Register of the University. 1871-72. Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Newburyport, Mass.
Report of the Directors. 1870-71. 2 pamphlets.
- By DIRECTORS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Worcester, Mass.
Report of the Directors. 1871. Pamphlet.
- By DIRECTORS MERCANTILE LIBRARY, New York.
Report of the Directors. 1871-72. Pamphlet.
Supplement to Catalogue of the Library. 1872. 8vo.
- By DIRECTORS HOUSE OF REFUGE, Cincinnati, O.
Report of the Directors. 1871. Pamphlet.
- By THE COMMISSIONERS.
Report Hillsboro' County Commissioners. 1868-71.
8vo.

Report Hillsboro' County Commissioners. 1871. Pamph.
 Report Water Commissioners of Woburn, Mass. 1872.
 Pamphlet.

By THE BOARD.

Report Board of Education of New Hampshire. 1870.
 Pamphlet.

Reports Board of Education of Connecticut. 1866-72.
 7 vols. 8vo.

By THE ORDER.

By-Laws of Union Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F. of New
 Hampshire. 1871. 32mo.

By-Laws of Trinity Commandery, No. 1, of Knights
 Templar of New Hampshire. 1861. 16mo.

By THE AUTHORS.

Life of William A. Canfield, (in the army) 1869.
 Pamph.

Anti-Oppression Hymns. Kelley. 1858. Pamph.

International Copyright question considered. Carey.
 1872. Pamph.

Sketch of Benj. Franklin's Autobiography. Green.
 1872. Pamph.

Report Boston Dispensary. Green. 1872. Pamph.

Brazen Age; a poem. Morse. 1862. Pamph.

Liberty Union Songs. Masquerier. 1866. Pamph.

Diversion and Nomenclature of the Earth. Masquerier.
 1847. Pamph.

By THE PUBLISHERS.

Stumbling Blocks. Hamilton. 12mo.

Country Living and Country Thinking. Hamilton.
 12mo.

Gala-Days. Hamilton. 12mo.

Harper's Magazine, Vol. 7, 1853, 2 copies. 8vo.

Peterson's Magazine, 5 vols. 1854-60. 8vo.

Godey's Magazine, Vol. 46. 1853. 8vo.

Catalogue of books published by D. G. Francis. New York. 1872. Pamph.

Woodward's Architecture. 1872. Pamph.

Year-book Unitarian Congregational Church, Boston. 1872. Pamph.

Report on Trial of Sewing Machines, at Maryland Inst., Baltimore. 1871. Pamph.

Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth. 1867. Pamph.

The Doctor of Alcantare; an opera. Pamph.

Business Directory of Billerica, Mass. 1869. Pamph.

Almanac for the use of Navigators. 1870. Pamph.

Sermon on the Second Death. Dods. 1832. Pamph.

Monthly Journal; American Unitarian Association, Boston. 1869. Pamph.

American Educational Monthly, Boston. Jan., 1868. Pamph.

DeBow's Review. March, 1857. Washington. Pamph.

Address on Political Corruption, New York. 1871. Pamph.

Argument on Railroad Facilities, Boston. 1869. Pam.

History of Democracy in the U. S. Nos. 1-4. 1852. 4 Pamphlets.

Overland Monthly. Sept., 1869. Pamphlet.

Lectures on Science and Art. Lardner. 1845. 8vo.

Cobden Club Essays. 2nd series. London. 1871. 8vo.

Publications of the Cobden Club. London. 1871. 2 Pamphlets.

Reports of city of Manchester. 1871. Pamphlet.

Reports of the town of Woburn, Mass. 1871-72. Pam.

Reports of the town of Walpole, N. H. 1871-72. Pam.

By ESTATE OF WILLIAM D. BUCK, M. D., Manchester.

A collection of Pamphlets on Medical Subjects. 76 Pamphlets.

REPORT OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Manchester :

In compliance with the ordinance of said City, the Overseers of the Poor herewith present their Annual Report.

The whole number of families which have received more or less assistance during the past year, is twenty-two, consisting of sixty-seven persons, of which number nineteen families and sixty persons have a settlement in this city, and the remaining three families and seven persons in other towns in the State. There has been one death.

The whole number of persons at the Almshouse during the year is thirty-eight ; average number for the year, nine and one-half. There has been one death and two births.

We do not think it wise or just to have the House of Correction connected with the Almshouse.

And we wish to bring to your notice, the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Cross, our Superintendent, and his wife, have discharged their responsible and arduous duties for past years, and we should regard the city as peculiarly fortunate if their services could be secured for the future.

We have made out the papers as the law requires, for seventy-nine persons to be assisted by the County of Hillsborough.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. C. CHENEY,

Chairman ex-officio.

M. E. GEORGE,

Clerk.

S. S. MOULTON,

S. J. YOUNG,

JEREMIAH STICKNEY,

DANIEL CONNOR,

JEREMIAH ABBOTT,

A. N. CLAPP,

GEORGE S. CHANDLER,

Overseers of the Poor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF J. S. COMMITTEE ON CITY FARM.

<i>City of Manchester in account with City Farm.</i>				DR.
To Stock on hand Dec. 23, 1871	.	.	.	\$4,826 23
Expenditures for 1872	.	.	.	4,805 68
Interest on Farm	.	.	.	1,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$10,631 91

CONTRA.				CR.
By Stock on hand Dec. 28, 1872	.	.	.	\$5,571 01
Produce sold and labor	.	.	.	2,864 60
Clothing for paupers	.	.	.	94 52
Clothing for prisoners	.	.	.	40 44
496 weeks' board of paupers and 415 weeks' board of pris- oners, at an average cost per week of \$2.26 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	2,061 34
				<hr/>
				\$10,631 91

Average number of paupers in 1871	.	.	5 1-4
Average number of paupers in 1872	.	.	9 1-2
Average number of prisoners in 1871	.	.	7 1-2
Average number of prisoners in 1872	.	.	8

P. C. CHENEY,
LAWRENCE FOLEY,
ISRAEL W. DICKEY,
AUGUSTUS G. STEVENS,
J. S. Committee on City Farm.

SCHOOL REPORT.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1872.

HON. PERSON C. CHENEY, Mayor,
ex-officio CHAIRMAN.

EDWIN KENNEDY,
President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ward 1.—Henry C. Sanderson.
Ward 2.—Marshall P. Hall.
Ward 3.—Daniel Clark.
Ward 4.—Samuel Upton.
Ward 5.—Patrick A. Devine.
Ward 6.—Daniel C. Gould.
Ward 7.—James Dean.
Ward 8.—DeLafayette Robinson.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,
SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
and Secretary of the Board.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Finance, Accounts, and Claims.—Messrs. Clark, Dean, Sanderson, Robinson and Kennedy.

Repairs, Furniture, and Supplies.—Messrs. Edgerly, Kennedy, Devine and Sanderson.

Text-books and Apparatus.—Messrs. Upton, Clark, Hall, and Edgerly.

Fuel and Heating.—Messrs. Robinson, Upton, Clark, and Edgerly.

Examination of Teachers.—Messrs. Hall, Gould, Upton, and Edgerly.

Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Devine, Robinson, Dean, and Edgerly.

Truancy.—Messrs. Sanderson, Robinson, Devine, and Edgerly.

Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.—Messrs. Dean, Gould, Hall, and Edgerly.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Schools in High School Building.—Messrs. Clark, Upton, and Dean.

Schools on Spring Street.—Messrs. Sanderson and Gould.

Schools on Franklin Street.—Messrs. Hall and Upton.

Schools in Old High School Building and Suburban Schools in Nos. 1 and 7.—Messrs. Clark and Devine.

Schools on Lincoln Street and Merrimack Street.—Messrs. Upton and Hall.

Schools in Intermediate Building and Suburban School No. 3.—Messrs. Devine and Sanderson.

Schools on Wilson Hill and Suburban Schools Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9.—Messrs. Gould and Clark.

Schools in Piscataquog.—Messrs. Dean and Robinson.

Schools in Amoskeag and on Blodgett Street.—Messrs. Robinson and Dean.

Evening Schools.—Messrs. Sanderson and Hall.

Music.—Messrs. Gould and Upton.

REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To the City Councils of the City of Manchester :

The School Committee submit the following report for the year 1872.

The funds for the year, under the administration of the Committee, have been as follows :

Unexpended balance of 1871	.	.	\$2,282	75
Appropriation of 1872	.	.	45,000	00
Dog tax, 1867	.	.	2	00
" 1868	.	.	13	00
" 1869	.	.	19	00
" 1870	.	.	245	00
" 1871	.	.	198	00
Overdraft (repaid)	.	.	37	00
Tuition from out of town	.	.	122	00
Sale of books	.	.	26	30
				—————\$47,945 05

Of this sum there has been expended :

For Teachers' salaries	.	.	\$35,223	39
Fuel	.	.	4,185	04
Care of rooms	.	.	2,274	50
Furniture and Supplies	.	.	2,722	79
Printing and Advertising	.	.	502	61
Books and Stationery	.	.	838	46
Incidentals	.	.	2,164	97
				—————\$47,911 76
Balance	.	.	33	29
				—————\$47,945 05

This expenditure, however, of \$47,911.76, must not, all of it, be "set down" to the expense of the Schools in 1872.

There was an unexpended balance of \$2,282.75 of the appropriation of 1871. Against this balance there were outstanding bills of 1871, to the estimated amount of \$500.00 which have been paid during the past year, leaving the actual balance of \$1,782.75 unexpended.

This sum of \$1,782.75 the City Councils of 1871 authorized the School Committee to lay out in the purchase of pianos for the schools, and they expended for that purpose, for instruments now in the schools, the sum of \$1,728.75. Deducting this sum from the balance of \$1,782.75, it will be seen that only the sum of \$54.00 was available, and used for the current expenses of 1872, or, in other words, deducting the \$500.00 paid for outstanding bills of 1871, and the amount paid for pianos of \$1,728.75, by vote of the Council of 1871, there remains from all sources, to be applied to the expenses of the schools, for 1872, the sum of \$45,683.51. Again, this sum should be further diminished to show the correct expenditure of 1872. The supply of fuel purchased in 1871, was exhausted during the winter term, and for the remainder of the season was purchased in small quantities and at varying prices.

The Committee thought this poor economy, especially as to coal; and during the last summer purchased a large supply, probably sufficient to carry the schools quite through the winter, and to the warm weather of 1873.

They estimate that there is now on hand at least \$1,000 worth of coal, which will be used in 1873, the value of which should fairly be deducted from the expenses of 1872.

If this deduction be made, the amount expended for 1872, will be \$44,683.51.

This shows the actual expenses of the schools for 1872 to have been \$316.49 less than the sum of \$45,000.00, which was appropriated.

Again, when the estimate was made for the schools for 1872, there was nothing reckoned for the expenses of a truant officer. But that officer has been paid, out of the school money, the sum of \$592.00, by so much increasing the expenses of the schools.

More teachers have been employed the past year than heretofore, and the salaries of three or four have been slightly increased. The whole sum paid the teachers has been \$35,223.38, against \$33,831.84 paid in 1871.

But if we divide the sum thus paid in each year respectively, by the average number of scholars in each year, to wit: by 2278 in 1872, and by 2080 in 1871, we shall find the sum paid the teachers for each pupil, was \$16.26 in 1871, and \$15.46 in 1872.

This is said not to disparage the acts of the Committee of 1871, but simply to show that while there has been an increase in the amount paid the teachers, it has not exceeded the increase of scholars.

The increase in the amount paid for fuel, includes a supply of coal for eighteen months, instead of twelve as heretofore stated.

The sum charged to "Furniture and Supplies" includes \$1,728.75 for pianos, and the sum charged to Incidentals, includes the sum of \$492.00 paid the Truant Officer, and incidental repairs.

The expenses of this year have also been increased over the last, by the employment of a Music Teacher nearly the whole of the year, at a yearly expense of \$1,650.00, instead of \$1,195.75, paid last year for services during a part of the year.

There have been taught in the city the past year, forty-five schools.

The smallest number of teachers at any time has been sixty-one; the largest, sixty-eight; the average, sixty-four, and the whole number of different ones, eighty; ten males, and seventy females.

The whole number of scholars has been 3,500; the average number 2,278; showing that 1,200 and more are daily out of the schools.

The increase of scholars in the schools under our immediate supervision has been 200.

The schools for the past year have generally been good, and with some exceptions, satisfactory to the Committee.

Most of them have advanced—some have made little or no progress, but, it is believed, none have retrograded.

This difference has been owing, sometimes, to the material of the schools, sometimes to a change of teachers, sometimes to the aptness of the teacher to teach, and sometimes from a combination of causes.

Thus, in District No. 1, the scholars have been few and generally backward, the parents uninterested, the house poor, and too often the teachers so too.

One cause seemed to retroact on the other, and combined, they have prevented almost entirely the progress of that school.

A new house has been built the past season, and thus a larger attendance secured, and the Committee hope for better results in the future.

Should they not be attained, it will become a serious question whether a school should be maintained the year round in a district where parents and scholars both manifest so little interest in the means of education.

The school at Goff's Falls, on the other hand, which, some few years ago, was poor in material and results, since the erection of a new house, and, especially, during the past year, has made a progress that has been very gratifying to the Committee, and this progress has been equally owing to a combination of causes.

There have been more scholars, more interest among them, more interest among the parents, a new house, a good and successful teacher, and more attention generally to the advancement of the school.

Other instances might be mentioned where schools have been retarded by a combination of causes, but these two may suffice for illustration.

While, however, the different schools in the city have made different degrees of progress, and while that difference has in part arisen from the difference in the aptness or fitness of the teachers for their position, the Committee desire to say, that the teachers generally have labored earnestly and faithfully, and generally have striven to attain good results, though they have not always attained success.

During the year there have been several changes among the teachers.

Miss Gile, so long and so successfully an assistant at the High School, was offered larger pay at Newton, Mass., and after some hesitation concluded to accept it, adding another to the instances where those who would pay for it have secured the best talent and largest experience.

Mr. Heath, the faithful and successful master of the South Grammar School, has resigned his situation, to enter the profession of the law, and some of the ladies have, while "wielding the birch," been hit by "Cupid's arrow," and have left school-keeping for house-keeping.

Against this there is no law, regulation or practice, though the Committee sometimes wish the "little god" would have more regard to the interests of the schools in his selections.

A new music master has been engaged the past year, Mr. J. J. Kimball, a fine singer, and an experienced teacher. His salary is \$1,500.00 per annum, and the expense of teams to the out-lying districts, this year, \$150.00, making a cost of \$1,650.00.

He has devoted himself to his work with industry and zeal, and the results are already manifest, not only in more interest among the schools in singing, but also, in many cases, in better reading and speaking, in purity, sweetness,

and clearness of tone, and fulness and distinctness of enunciation.

So many, however, are the schools that he is obliged to visit, that it takes him nearly or quite two weeks to visit them all, and consequently he cannot see any one of them oftener than once in that time. Thus he is obliged to rely very much upon the teachers of the schools to aid him in the practice of his lessons by the scholars. To enable him to do this more efficiently, he has met and instructed them, and they have generally aided him in his work ; especially, in those schools where the teachers are singers, and can lead their pupils by example—by voice and ear, as well as by chart or book.

You may tell a child, many and many a time, to make such and such a sound, to sing *do* or *re* or *fa* or *mi*, and yet he will not do it half so quickly or easily as he will when some one leads, and his little voice glides in sweet harmony into and with the notes which fall upon his ear.

This consideration makes it all the more necessary that those proposing to teach should learn to sing, and that those who select teachers, should make a knowledge of music one of the requirements.

Musical instruments, particularly a piano, are found to be great helps in schools. They not only aid in music, but in manners and discipline.

When used in schools to regulate the movements of the scholars, they are productive of order, regularity and precision. The boy who learns to keep step and come to time at school is more likely to do so in life. Stuffing with ideas, rules and formulas is but partial education. It is cramming instead of forming.

By a vote of the City Council of 1871, the Committee was authorized to purchase pianos with the unexpended balance of that year, and they therefore purchased six, and one parlor-organ, at an expense of \$1,728.75, as above stated, and they deem the purpose of the expenditure wise.

In schools graded and organized like those of Manchester, there is great need of uniformity, not only in the course of study but also in the progress made in those studies, so that, not only the scholars shall be equally well fitted in different schools for promotion to one of a higher grade, as from the Grammar into the High School, but also, so that a child, removed from a Primary, Middle, or division of a Grammar school, into a corresponding school or division in another part of the city, shall fall into a place similar to the one he left, and be able to go right on without either waiting or falling behind.

To this end, the committee have revised the course of study for the Grammar schools, and have presented to each teacher the work to be done each term, so that each shall go as far as the other in any given division, or given corresponding class.

In this work, they have invited the co-operation and aid of the teachers, and they believe with good prospects of ultimately remedying an existing evil.

The framers of the constitution of New Hampshire, in 1792, declared their conviction, that “ Knowledge and learning, *generally diffused through a community, were essential to the preservation of a free government,*”—and that instrument declares it to be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, *in all future periods of the government, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools.*

Following this declaration of the necessity of education to the continued existence of a free government, the Legislature early, and from time to time, passed laws requiring the several towns and places in the State to build school-houses and maintain public schools. But they neglected to add any provision requiring the parent or guardian to send the children to the school. The tax must be laid and collected, the house built, and the teacher provided, but

the parent might do as he was minded about sending his children to be educated.

Education was declared necessary to the existence of a free government such as ours, but there was a delicacy, not to say a strange neglect, in requiring parents to educate their children up to that necessity, and it was not until 1871, that the Legislature adopted any positive provision, requiring children, under a penalty, to be sent to school.

By the act of that year, "every parent, guardian, master, or other person having the custody, control, or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen," is required to send that child to a public school for a period of twelve weeks at least, if there be a school of that length in the district, and he lives within two miles of it by the nearest travelled road, unless *the child be excused from such attendance by the school committee of the town, or Board of Education, or the Superintending School Committee of such district,*" upon its being shown to their satisfaction, that the physical or mental condition of such child was such as to prevent his attendance at school for the period required, or that such child was instructed in a private school or at home, for at least twelve weeks during such year, in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, or, having acquired those branches, in other more advanced studies.

This the parent, guardian, master, &c., *must do* under a penalty, and this penalty he is liable to, unless for sickness, or because the child has been instructed in a private school, or at home, in the branches required, *the School Board may excuse the child from such attendance.*

It will be observed that by this statute, *there is but one excuse* for a failure to instruct a child *somewhere*, that is, the mental or physical condition of the child being such as to prevent his attendance, and he can be excused from receiving that instruction at the public school, only by show-

ing to the satisfaction of the school authorities, that he has been instructed in a private school or at home, as required.

In the same direction, and to the same end, to wit, bringing the children into the schools, is the ordinance of the city against truancy.

It provides that "any child between six and sixteen years, having no regular and lawful occupation, and of sufficient health, neglecting to attend some proper school, or remaining absent, or playing truant therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar; and in default of payment thereof, be committed to the Reform School till the same be paid, or he is otherwise discharged; or instead of such fine, he may be sentenced to the Reform School for a term not exceeding one year.

The statute punishes the parent, guardian, master, &c., the ordinance the child, for not conforming to its requirements in regard to the child's attending school, yet the statistics of the public schools in this city for 1872, show the lamentable and astonishing fact, *that nearly one-third of the whole number of children in those schools is daily absent therefrom.*

The whole number of scholars reported, is in round	
numbers,	3500
The daily average number is	2278
The daily absentees are	1222

It will not do, however, to suppose that so large a number of those who belong to the several schools, daily absent themselves therefrom, because, if so, the percentage of attendance would not be over 60 to 65, while it will run as high as 90 per cent. for the term, and in some over 99.

The conclusion then is, and must be, that there is a large irregular, floating, careless, perhaps uncared-for class of children, who go to school for a day, or a week, get registered, and are counted, then play truant, stay at home, or wander abroad in idleness, vice, mischief or crime.

These are they to whom the statute and ordinance above recited should be made to apply. These are they who become the worst citizens, and endanger a free government, and these are they for whom an effort should be made to bring them into the schools.

In view of these facts, the committee earnestly request that the present truant officer may be continued. His services have been very salutary.

Not only has he returned two hundred truants to the public schools, exclusive of those children returned to other schools while he has been employed, but during that time, the average daily attendance has been larger, and the committee feel that his restraining hand may have tended to make it so.

It is certainly as useful and beneficial to society and good order to follow the wayward child and restore him to the school, as it is when he is older and becomes a drunkard, vagabond, brawler, or a thief, to pick him up by the wayside, to arrest him in a fight, commit him to the lobby, to fine him in the court, or commit him to prison.

The city ordinance requires the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint in the month of January, annually, three or more persons, whose duty it shall be to look after children between the ages of six and sixteen who do not regularly attend school.

To answer the requirements of this ordinance the past year, three persons were appointed, but only one assigned to duty. That one, the truant boys soon came to know perfectly, and they kept out of his sight, as much as possible, by dodging and hiding, and as he could be in but

one place at one time, though he was diligent, active and faithful, there can be no doubt many truants escaped him.

This suggests the consideration, why the other two appointees, in the discharge of their duties as police officers, might not also be required to assist in picking up truants, and those neglecting to attend school, and compelling them to do so.

Indeed, while one man may give his exclusive attention to the matter, and be always ready to answer the call of the teachers in bringing in absentees, and be paid for such service, as his sole business, why should not the whole police force, be authorized and required to aid in the work of securing the attendance of these children in the schools?

In such case, officers in their daily rounds could pick up those who might, by artful dodging, escape the eye of the especial truant officer.

The past year, that officer has been paid out of the school funds; but no estimate was made for such payment, in determining the amount to be appropriated for the schools of 1872, and it has unexpectedly taken \$492.00 out of the fund, and increased the school expenses by just so much. Fortunately there were funds sufficient, or the schools would have fallen behind.

The committee are not aware that it makes any very particular difference, out of what fund he is paid, as the payment in either case comes out of the city, yet as the truant officer should always be a police officer, and as he is appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, it would seem more natural that he should be considered one of the police, and paid accordingly.

If to be paid from the school appropriation, the amount should be increased accordingly, and his appointment should be made contingent upon the action of the Board.

Again, the consideration of the relation of the number of scholars daily attending our schools, to the whole

number who have been in the schools during the year, makes apparent the necessity of more school room, if we would have ample accommodations for all, who should attend school.

There have been in the school, during the past year, 3,500 scholars. The average number has been 2,278, or 1,222 less than the whole number. Yet with this number, so much below what it should be, most of the school houses in the city proper have been crowded, and many of the rooms overrun ; so that new seats have had to be squeezed into inconvenient places, and two teachers employed in the same room.

Within the past year 500 French children have been taught in the schools.

If any one for a moment supposes such children are to be neglected, let him consider the consequences of such a number grown up in ignorance and vice. They cannot become the good and useful citizens they should ; and, in many instances they will become depraved, idle vagabonds, criminals, destructive of the peace and order of society and good government.

Manchester, by its whirling wheels, its humming spindles, its clattering hammers, and its busy activities, holds out the hopes of employment to thousands, who must labor, beg or starve. Many such come here to find a market for their labor, a place for something to do. They bring their children with them, and it adds to their contentment and their prosperity, if, while they labor for their bread, their children can be educated in the schools.

It is not too much to say, that the public schools are the most important public interest of the city. They go deeper, wider, and further—they reach the tender relation of parent and child, and secure intelligence, thought, and more or less culture in the progressing generation ; and thus they give stability to the fabric of society. They influence labor,

open the store-houses of nature, and fit men and women to appropriate her treasures.

Would any one learn how fast this interest is increasing, let him consider. Three years ago, the city took the first steps in building the Lincoln-street Grammar school house.

There are in it now eight schools, of three hundred and more children, so well organized and taught that it is safe to say, no eight schools can be found in any one building in New Hampshire which excel them; and still we need more room.

The contemplated house on the corner of Ash and Bridge Streets should be finished as soon as the other interests of the city will permit; the coming year if possible, the next at farthest.

There is now, at the Spring-street school, a class ready for the Grammar school, with no place to go. They are through with their Middle-school studies, and fitted to be advanced. They should not be retained where they are. It would dampen their ardor and cool their zeal, while others push for their room. They must go on, and must be placed, with a new teacher, either in the attic of the Spring street house, which is now occupied, or sent into a room in the old High-school building on Lowell Street.

This last building is one of the most useful and conveniently-located school houses in the city. In it are kept, from time to time, such schools as can find no other convenient locations.

In this house are now taught the evening schools, which are large, and in successful operation, a Primary school attended almost solely by French children, and a Middle school. It cannot well be dispensed with, but it might be made much more convenient and useful by an alteration of the arrangement of its rooms, and in the heating apparatus. The committee recommend that this be done, and will be prepared with a plan and estimates before the appropriations for another year are made.

There are several other topics which might be well included in this report, but its present length forbids.

The report of the Superintendent, more in detail, is herewith submitted, and to that the committee invite attention for further information. All of which is respectfully submitted, in the hope and faith that the same care and liberality which has made our schools a blessing to thousands, and a pride to the city, will still watch over and provide for them so long as children shall be born, and require an education.

Manchester, Jan. 3, 1873.

P. C. CHENEY,
H. C. SANDERSON,
M. P. HALL,
DAN'L CLARK,
SAMUEL UPTON,
JAMES DEAN,

School Committee of Manchester.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee :

I submit to you my Sixth Annual Report of the schools of this city, being the eighteenth report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I have no comparison to make between our schools and those in other places. Others must judge of the efficiency of our school system, and whether or not the progress made is commensurate with the expenditure involved. Such a report as this should contain a statement of the condition of the schools, and suggestions in relation to methods of instruction and management.

The expenditures in detail will be given in the report prepared by the City Clerk. In my last report I stated that there was a balance remaining in the treasury belonging to the school department. The expense of the musical instruments, the salary paid the Truant Officer, and some other items, will account for the small sum remaining at the present time.

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1872.

1. Whole number different pupils enrolled during the year	3,500
2. Average number pupils belonging to the schools	2,278

3. Average daily attendance	2,110
4. Number of visits by members of School Board	376
5. Number of visits by Superintendent	1,172
6. Number of visits by citizens and others	3,613
7. Number of diplomas conferred at the High School	27
8. Number of diplomas conferred at Grammar schools	54
9. Salary of Principal of High School	2,000
10. Salary of First Assistant in the High School	800
11. Salary of Second Assistant in the High School	600
12. Salary of Principal of Grammar schools	1,500
13. Salary of Assistants in Grammar schools	450
14. Salary of Principal of Training School	600
15. Salary of Middle and Primary school teachers	450
16. Number of weeks in school year	40
17. Number of schools	45
18. Number of teachers, (average number for the year)	64
19. School appropriation for past year	\$45,000

The whole number of schools maintained in the Central district during the year has been twenty-seven; one High school with four teachers, the Intermediate school with two teachers constantly employed, and an additional teacher a portion of the term; the Training school with one teacher and a varying number of sub-teachers; the Spring-street Grammar school with four permanent teachers, and an additional teacher for the Fall term; the Franklin-street Grammar school with four teachers; the Lincoln-street

Grammar school with six teachers during the Winter and Spring terms, and nine for the Fall term; eight Middle schools with one teacher each, and thirteen Primary schools each with one teacher. During a portion of the year, some of the Middle and Primary schools have been so large as to require additional teachers.

In Piscataquog there has been one Grammar school with two teachers permanently employed, and an extra assistant a part of the Spring and Fall terms. There have been five Primary schools in this ward, with one teacher each.

In Amoskeag, the Grammar school and two Primary schools have each had the services of one teacher.

Two of the suburban schools, those at Hallsville and Bakersville, have employed two teachers each, the other six suburban schools one each.

One teacher of vocal music has been employed who has given instruction in each of the schools once in two weeks.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Six rooms in the Lincoln-street building were ready for occupancy at the beginning of the year. During the summer vacation the two remaining rooms, together with the large hall in the upper story, were completed, so that for the past term the eight rooms have been occupied. The work upon the new buildings, and most of the repairs have been done under the direction of the Committee on Lands and Buildings.

The upper story of the Main-street building was completed during the summer vacation. The house in the Stark District was ready for use the first of the present month. The completion of these buildings furnished eight additional rooms in the Central District, two in Piscataquog, while the one in the Stark District took the place of the old house there.

There is but one unoccupied room in the Central District, that being in the building on the corner of Lowell and Chestnut streets. This room will be needed should the number of pupils in the Blodgett-street schools and in some of the rooms on Spring street be as large as in previous terms. No account is made of the Bridge-street building, as it is not regarded, at present, as suitable for schools.

There are two unoccupied rooms in Piscataquog, one on Centre street, and one on Main street.

Some of the lots have been enlarged, and new lots purchased during the year.

The completion of the Lincoln-street building, and its occupancy, required several changes to be made in the schools in various parts of the city. The four divisions of the East Grammar school were transferred from the Lowell-street building to the new building, together with a sufficient number of pupils from the Merrimack-street building to form a fifth division. The pupils composing this fifth division had been in the Training school on Merrimack street previous to this change, on account of lack of room in the Grammar schools. Pupils were promoted from the Middle schools on Merrimack street and Beech street, to form the sixth division, and the six divisions thus organized occupied all the rooms at that time completed.

At the beginning of the Fall term, pupils were transferred from the schools on Merrimack street, the Middle school at Wilson Hill, and the higher Primary school on Beech street, to form two Middle schools. These Middle schools constitute the seventh and eighth divisions of the Lincoln-street school, so that the school, as now organized, consists of one division corresponding to the first division of a Grammar school, one second division, two third divisions, two fourth divisions, and two Middle schools, one of each grade.

At the beginning of the year Middle schools Nos. 2 and 3, which had been in the High School building, together with one of the Primary schools from the Bridge-street house, were transferred to the Lowell-street building; the other Primary school on Bridge street, and the Towlesville Primary school were transferred to the High School building.

At the beginning of the Fall term the two Middle schools on Lowell street were united, and a new Primary school opened in that building. This school has been reported as a part of No. 2 Primary. The other room on Lowell street has been unoccupied, being as has been stated, the only unoccupied room in the city proper.

Primary No. 10 was discontinued at the beginning of the Winter term, the pupils transferred to Merrimack street and Franklin street, as at that time none of the Primary schools were crowded. In the Spring it became necessary to re-open No 10 Primary, since which time all the lower grade schools located south of Manchester street have been filled. At times there have been more than could be seated comfortably. A clothes room in the Franklin-street building has been used for a school room during a part of the Fall term.

It will be necessary during the coming year to organize two or more divisions of a Grammar school, either in the High School building, or the Lowell-street building, these schools to serve as a beginning for the school which will occupy the Ash-street building when completed. At the present time there are thirty pupils in the Spring street building qualified for promotion to the Grammar school, for whom there is no place in either of the three Grammar schools.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.

The following list contains the names of those teachers who have served in the different schools of the city within the past year :

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—W. W. Colburn.

Assistant—C. Augusta Gile ; 2 terms.

“ Mary E. Clough.

“ Emma J. Ela.

“ Maria F. Kidder ; 1 term.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—MANCHESTER STREET.

Principal—Daniel A. Clifford.

Assistant—Mary A. Buzzell ; 2 terms.

“ Martha J. Boyd ; 1 term.

“ Abbie S. McClintock ; 1 term.

TRAINING SCHOOL—MERRIMACK STREET.

Principal—Nancy S. Bunton.

SPRING-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—William E. Buck.

Assistant—Anstrice G. Flanders.

“ Sarah J. Greene.

“ Lizzie S. Campbell.

“ Mary A. Buzzell ; 1 term.

FRANKLIN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—Isaac L. Heath.

Assistant—Lucretia E. Manahan.

“ Lottie R. Adams.

“ Carrie E. Reid.

LINCOLN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—Benjamin F. Dame.

Assistant—Julia A. Baker.

“ Mary J. Fife.

“ Annette McDoel.

“ Eliza I. Young.

“ Mattie S. Miller.

“ Isabelle R. Daniels ; 1 term.

“ Anna J. Dana : 1 term.

“ Lizzie H. Patterson ; 1 term.

PISCATAQUOG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Centre St.—Principal, Allen A. Bennett.

Assistant, Isabella G. Mack ; 2 terms.

“ Martha J. Boyd ; 2 terms.

“ Rocilla M. Tuson ; 1 term.

AMOSKEAG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal—Charles F. Morrill.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Blodgett Street.—Nellie I. Sanderson.

“ 2, Lowell Street.—Isabelle R. Daniels ; 2 terms.

This school was discontinued at the beginning of the fall term.

No. 3, Lowell Street.—Mary L. Sleeper.

“ 4, Wilson Hill.—Emma H. Perley.

“ 7, Franklin Street.—Hattie G. Flanders.

“ 8, Franklin Street.—C. Augusta Abbott.

“ 9, Spring Street.—Hattie S. Tozer.

“ 10, Spring Street.—Lizzie P. Gove.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Blodgett Street.—Ellen B. Rowell.

“ 2, Lowell Street.—Emma F. Beane.

An assistant was employed in this school nearly all of the fall term.

No. 3, Beech Street.—Georgianna Dow ; 2 terms.

“ Kate E. Joy ;
“ Anna O. Heath ; } 1 term.

“ 4, Beech Street.—Mary E. Ireland.

“ 6, Wilson Hill.—Abbie E. Abbott.

“ 7, Merrimack Street.—Addie L. Hutchinson.

“ 8, Merrimack Street.—Mintie C. Edgerly.

“ 9, Manchester Street.—Helen M. Morrill.

“ 10, Manchester Street.—Nellie Pearson ; 2 terms.

This school was not in session during the winter term, and is reported for the year as part of No. 9 Primary.

No. 11, Franklin Street.—Martha N. Mason.

“ 12, Franklin Street.—Martha W. Hubbard.

“ 13, Spring Street.—Emma A. Cross.

“ 14, Spring Street.—Gertrude W. Borden.

“ 15, North Main Street.—Sarah D. Lord.

“ 16, North Main Street.—Hattie A. Mack ; 1 term.

“ “ Celia M. Chase ; 2 terms.

“ 17, South Main Street.—Alice G. Lord.

“ 18, Amoskeag.—Rebecca C. Hall ; 2 terms.

“ Nellie E. Tappan ; 1 term.

“ 19, Amoskeag.—Laura A. Montgomery ; 2 terms.

“ Fannie M. Kelley ; 1 term.

“ 20, South Main Street.—Clara N. Brown.

“ 21, North Main Street.—Ella F. Salisbury.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

- No. 1, Stark District.—George A. Emerson ; 1 term.
 “ “ Julia D. Marston ; 1 term.
 “ “ Nellie M. Cate ; 1 term.
 “ 3, Bakersville.—Principal, Addie M. Chase.
 Assistant, Addie A. Marshall.
 “ 4, Goffe’s Falls.—Hadley F. Higgins ; 1 term.
 “ “ Georgie A. Nute ; 2 terms.
 “ 5, Harvey District.—Lana S. George ; 1 term.
 “ “ Nellie M. Whitney ; 2 terms.
 “ 6, Webster’s Mills.—Mary J. Reid.
 “ 7, Hallsville.—Principal, Maria J. Hildreth.
 Assistant, Mary B. Lane.
 “ 8, Massabesic.—Samuel T. Page ; 1 term.
 “ “ Marianna Waite ; 2 terms.
 “ 9, Mosquito Pond.—Etta M. George.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. J. Kimball.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the close of the Summer term, diplomas were awarded to twenty-seven pupils of the High school, and fifty-four in the Grammar schools, who had completed the course prescribed for those schools.

The following list* contains the names of the different scholars :

HIGH SCHOOL.

Full Course, comprising French, Latin and English.

Annie H. Abbott,	Emma B. Quinby,
Josephine A. Boshier,	Mary Spofford,
Mary F. Dana,	Rocilla M. Tuson,
Nettie A. Haines,	William H. M. Cate,
Mary Ada Lear,	Fred C. Sanborn.
Lizzie M. McCrillis,	

French and English.

Francena Fogg,	Nellie M. Plummer,
Ella F. Harrington,	Florence M. Proctor,
Minnie F. Hoyt,	Estella N. Howlett,
S. Izetta Locke,	Arthur E. Clarke.

English Course.

Elvira S. Prior,	Walter Newell,
Frank D. Burleigh,	Samuel A. Page,
Fred S. Bean,	Monroe Tubbs.

College Course.

Henry M. French,	John Foster.
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SPRING-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Fred O. Barton,	Fannie M. Bassett,
Charles H. Butman,	Lilla O. Cressy,
Charles A. Lane,	Carrie A. Farnum,
Herbert M. Moody,	Ida L. Fitz,
Willis C. Patten,	Jessie B. Farmer,
James H. Tebbetts,	S. Josie Kidder,

Lulu Ames,
L. Etta Ankarloo,
Susie F. Annis,

Etta M'Laren,
Annie M. Nowell,
Ella F. Sanborn.

FRANKLIN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Arthur C. Heath,	Carrie A. Frost,
Howard C. Holt,	Lizzie S. Nichols,
Joseph A. C. Knowlton,	Etta M. Young,
J. Albert Phillips,	Nellie E. Lovejoy,
Edgar A. McQueston,	Georgie A. McCoy,
Frank H. Colby,	Cora F. Bond,
Carrie M. Gilmore,	Mary E. Eastman,
Annie A. Parker.	

LINCOLN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Frank S. Sutcliffe,	Henry Soule,
Arthur W. Chase,	Annie L. Thompson.
Arthur G. Everett,	Emma W. Mitchell,
George B. True,	Mattie W. Jewell,
Robert P. Herrick,	Mary L. Heath,
George L. Tewksbury,	Mattie M. Hayes,
Charles C. Bosher,	Sadie E. Parrett,
Willie I. Smith,	Clara G. Fogg,
Olive A. Rowe.	

BAKERSVILLE SCHOOL.

Emma J. Mears,	Mary M. Mitchell.
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HALLSVILLE SCHOOL.

Wilbur J. Huse,	Ella E. Johnson.
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ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

There has been a marked improvement as regards the attendance at many of the schools, cases of absence and tardiness being much less frequent than formerly. No contagious disease has appeared in the schools, to diminish, in any great measure, the attendance; circuses and other shows have not had that attraction for the pupils as in former years, and in many of the schools, there has been a commendable effort on the part of the pupils to make the per cent. of attendance as high as possible.

There may have been instances where pupils have been in school, when, on account of their health, they should have remained at home. Sometimes there is danger of so much being said to the children in relation to punctuality as to lead the more ambitious to suppose that they must not, under any circumstances, be away from school; but the health of a child ought not to be endangered in this respect. Teachers need have no fear of urging the scholars too much, when circuses and things of that kind threaten to interfere with the regular business of the school, but there will be occasions when some ought not to be in school, even if the testimonials for punctuality are thereby lost.

Pupils should be taught early that it is of great importance for them to be at school constantly, not simply because being a few minutes late will retard the progress of the school, but to impress upon them in youth the lesson of promptness. Children should pay strict regard to this, even if they are obliged to deny themselves some enjoyment.

The following list contains the names of those not absent or tardy for three successive terms. Testimonials were presented to these pupils, as has been done for the past few years. Something was said in the last report of the objections to giving these testimonials, but many have thought it

a good plan, and it has been continued. Still, I trust that it may not be a permanent arrangement, as it will have the effect of inducing some to attend the schools at the risk of their health, while many that should be in school will care nothing either for punctuality or testimonials.

LIST OF PUPILS NOT ABSENT OR TARDY FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE TERMS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Ida J. Bartlett,	Etta J. Carley,
C. R. Dustin,	Charles C. Hayes,
John M. Dana,	Rose E. Heald,
Fred H. Emerson,	Allan E. Herrick,
Arthur C. Heath,	James W. Hill,
Robert P. Herrick,	John M. Johnson,
J. Edward Ingham,	Frank W. Patten,
Willis C. Patten,	D. Arthur Taggart,
George E. Tewksbury,	James W. Wilson.

SPRING-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ai S. Annis,	Martha D. Brown,
William A. Butterfield,	Lilla M. Chase,
Irving L. Campbell,	Edna M. Dow,
Arthur E. Jacobs,	Albertine M. Farnham,
Alden E. Johnson,	Susie A. Gage,
Charles A. Lane,	Emma C. Gee,
George A. Marshall,	Anne E. Kidder,
Dana Perkins,	Una R. Knight,
Almer J. Taylor,	Luetta F. Perkins,
Clarence E. Temple,	Sarah A. Severance,
Attie F. Annis,	Alma A. Smith,

Ida M. Annis,	Ella G. Sylvester,
Theresa Benton,	Mary E. Sylvester,
Ella A. Brown,	Hattie J. Wilson,
Ella M. Woodard.	

FRANKLIN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Willie Bartlett,	Ashton H. Willard,
Arthur E. Dodge,	Nina D. Annis,
Tilton Fifield,	Gertrude H. Brooks,
Herman Graupner,	Abbie Brown,
Lafayette B. Holt,	Clara L. Burleigh,
George H. Holbrook,	Martha E. Dickinson,
Edwin F. Jones,	Mattie A. Doe,
John M. Kendall,	Mary E. Eastman,
Charles F. Kent,	Isabel Fifield,
Joseph A. C. Knowlton,	Lizzie M. Fradd,
Fred W. McAlister,	Lizzie M. Moore,
Eddie A. McQueston,	Sarah C. Morrison,
Walter B. Mitchell,	Ella J. Neal,
Edwin C. Page,	Annie A. Parker,
John F. Pattee,	Emma Patterson,
Arthur M. Prime,	Florence M. Patterson,
Elmer E. Sawyer,	Allie M. Plumer.
Walter J. Sleeper,	Ida L. Plumer,
Elmer W. Stearns,	Estella J. Stevens,
Willis A. Young,	Minnie H. Soule,
Mary O. Tewksbury.	

LINCOLN-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Waldron Chase,	Lizzie W. Boyd,
Willie H. Colley,	Carrie Brigham,
Harry Dow,	Nettie Cass,
Charles H. Ferren,	Lillian E. Cutler,
Frank E. Heald,	Lilly Dodge,

J. Frank Hill,	Ida J. Emery,
Frank Hunkins,	Annie Felch,
Willie P. Hunkins,	Amanda Gould,
Ed. L. Kimball,	Emily S. Hall,
Edward Knowlton,	Mattie S. Hayes,
Frank Lull,	Effie Hunkins,
Willie McDonald,	Mary A. Johnson,
Herman B. Neal,	Flora M. Junkins,
Walter Roper,	Hattie D. Mason,
Willie H. Rowe,	Fannie Roper,
Walter S. Rust,	Josie A. Stark,
Albert Stark,	Annie L. Thompson,
Frank Sutcliffe,	Etta Vance,
Ella F. Bailey,	Sadie M. Vance,
Effie A. Bolles,	Nellie A. Young.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

George H. Allen,	Helen M. Elliot,
Jennie A. Hunkins.	

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Oscar Kebbon,	George A. Willey.
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PISCATAQUOG GRAMMAR.

Emma Darrah,	Nellie Hastings,
Jennie Matz.	

AMOSKEAG GRAMMAR.

Byron Pettingill,	Maria Stearns,
Emma M. Fuller,	Maria Stevens,
Clara I. Harwood,	Belle Stevens.

NO. 1 MIDDLE.

John Proctor, Charles Rollins.

NO. 3 MIDDLE.

Fred A. Montgomery, Ida B. Cheney,
Carrie M. Lovering.

NO. 4 MIDDLE.

Lottie E. Cutter, Eliza A. Wheeler.

NO. 7 MIDDLE.

John G. Dolber.

NO. 8 MIDDLE.

Edwin A. Caswell,	Mary E. Chase,
Norman H. Colby,	Fannie L. Sanborn,
Walter H. French,	Emma T. Wallace,
Charles E. Palmer,	Isetta E. Walsh.

NO. 9 MIDDLE.

Blanche F. Dodge.

NO. 10 MIDDLE.

Frank E. Dodge,	Charles H. Gage,
Frank L. Downs,	S. Arthur Hall,
Willie F. Hart,	George F. Higgins,
Fred C. Myrick,	Olive J. Stevens.

NO. 1 PRIMARY.

Inez G. Lane.

NO. 4 PRIMARY.

Abby M. True.

NO. 8 PRIMARY.

Walter Hurley,	Cora W. Holmes,
Eddie Perkins,	Marion Page,
	Grace Parker.

NO. 11 PRIMARY.

Willie Willand,	Annie Porter.
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NO. 12 PRIMARY.

George Burleigh,	Henry Dolber.
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NO. 14 PRIMARY.

Napoleon Lombard.

NO. 16 PRIMARY.

Mattie Dowd.

NO. 17 PRIMARY.

John P. Brown.	Alzina Raymond,
Gillis Stark,	Rosanna Raymond,
	Nettie Tilton.

NO. 20 PRIMARY.

Freddie Stark,	Amedi Thibeault,
	Edmund Raymond.

NO. 21 PRIMARY.

Sarah Harvey.

BAKERSVILLE.

Willie O'Neil,	Nora C. Gilford,
Isabelle Burns.	

HALLSVILLE.

Arthur M. Colburn,	Emma E. Adams,
Wilbur J. Huse,	Hattie L. Johnson.

 EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools are becoming more important and more beneficial each year. Many people are leaving the rural districts of the State mainly on account of the superior educational advantages which their children may derive in the larger places. There are also many pushing into the cities for the purpose of learning trades, of engaging in business pursuits, of becoming connected with the various occupations of the cities. Many of them are young men who have not enjoyed good opportunities for schooling in the rural districts, but in a city where evening schools are maintained, they will be able, in some degree, to make themselves familiar with some of the common branches, and for this class it is a good investment to maintain such schools. These schools are becoming as much a part of the educational system of the land, as the school commonly known as the Grammar school. In many cities there is no school for which an appropriation can be more readily secured.

In the erection and arrangement of school buildings, provision should be made for these schools, some of the rooms so arranged that they can be used for this purpose. In this city a much larger attendance could be secured in the evening schools if there were suitable school rooms

which would be easy of access to the young men and women employed in the various manufacturing establishments of the place. Most of the school rooms that have been used for these schools contain desk and chairs too small for those desirous of attending; consequently we have been obliged to provide extra tables and chairs for such rooms. In this manner we are unable to accommodate but few compared with the number that might attend if the rooms were properly arranged.

I have no doubt that in some places rooms will be arranged especially for evening schools, it may be buildings erected for that special purpose, so that young persons in our large places may have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the branches taught in the common schools of the State.

In 1854 the first public evening school was established in this city, and was in successful operation through the winter. No such school was again maintained till the Fall of 1868, when one was opened in the Intermediate school building. This school consisted of about one hundred and fifty, over half of them being children from ten to fourteen years of age.

At the time the school was organized, the Intermediate school was not in session, but as soon as that school was re-opened, the evening school was transferred to the Police Court Room. This was not a suitable place, as the room was likely to be used some evenings each week for gatherings of various kinds, consequently the attendance was quite irregular. The next year the old houses on the corner of Beech and Concord streets, and the one on Bridge street, were used, and the attendance was quite large at first, but it decreased as winter came on, owing to the fact that many lived so far from the schools that they could not conveniently attend after a long days' work.

The next year one division was organized in a room in Merchants' Exchange, and another in the Lowell-street

building. These schools were very well attended. For the past two years the evening schools have been kept in the Lowell-street building, but, as has been stated, there is difficulty in having an evening school in a room where day scholars of ten years of age attend. This Fall over two hundred scholars have enrolled themselves in these schools, but as the accommodations have not been sufficient, the attendance has gradually diminished.

It is to be hoped that this subject will receive the attention of the School Committee and the City Council at an early day, and that measures will be taken to provide accommodation for a class of people in our midst, who have not had that training which the children in all of our large places are now receiving.

I trust that an evening drawing school will be opened next year, as there are many young men in Manchester to whom such a school would be of great advantage.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Four hundred and twenty-one children under fifteen years of age, have received certificates entitling them to work in the mill. This subject needs constant attention, and if the school authorities attend to it carefully each year, but few will find employment unless they can produce certificates of their attendance at school; but should there be a relaxation of efforts in this respect, many will be employed who ought to be in school.

Some overseers will not employ a child without a certificate from the proper officers, and such overseers will discharge all children at the time named in the certificate, but there are others not so particular, either in regard to em-

ploying or discharging them until their attention is called to the subject. On this account there will be an urgent necessity for constant watchfulness on the part of the School Board.

For the past two years, certificates have been given by the Superintendent, in accordance with the law passed in 1870. Children wishing to obtain employment in the mills procure a certificate from the teachers of the schools where they have attended.

The following is the form of the certificate given by a teacher :

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., ———

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ——— aged ——— years ——— months, residing at No. ——— Street, has attended a Day School on ——— Street, taught by me ——— weeks within the year preceding the date hereof.

ATTENDANCE AS FOLLOWS:

———weeks in Jan., 18	———weeks in July, 18
———weeks in Feb., 18	———weeks in Aug., 18
———weeks in Mar., 18	———weeks in Sept., 18
———weeks in Apr., 18	———weeks in Oct., 18
———weeks in May, 18	———weeks in Nov., 18
———weeks in June, 18	———weeks in Dec., 18
	——— Teacher.

This certificate is presented to the Superintendent, who places it on file, giving the child one for the overseer, of which the following is a copy :

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., ———

THIS CERTIFIES that ——— aged ——— years, ——— months, residing at No. ——— Street, has attended school in this city three months within the year next preceding the date hereof, and he may be employed in any manufacturing establishment, until ——— 18

——— Supt. of Pub. Instruction.

On the back of this certificate is printed the law of the State, in relation to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments.

The certificates given by the teachers are of no use to the overseers, but are placed on file in the office of the Superintendent, in order that it may be known who are entitled to work. In the case of children coming into the city, sometimes I have sent to the city from which they have moved, to ascertain in relation to their attendance at school ; sometimes I have been obliged to rely upon the testimony of the children, or their parents.

The law requires those employing children to have a certificate from the School Board, for every child employed, and if there are children in the mills of whom the overseers have not required certificates, it is plain that such overseers have not complied with the provisions of the law. If people are disposed to state the case falsely, either in regard to the age of children, or the time at school, the School Committee and not the overseers must decide upon the merits of the case.

As it is managed in this city, it would not be difficult at any time to ascertain whether children were employed contrary to law, as each child should have a teacher's certificate filed in this office.

Generally, when I have found children in the mills who had no legal right there, and have called the attention of the overseers to the fact, they have been promptly discharged.

As has been stated, this subject is of such vast importance as to require constant attention, for if some overseers are disposed to carry out, in good faith, the provisions of the law, but little can be accomplished if the children discharged from one mill find employment the next day in another establishment. Complaint is sometimes made that this is done, and on this account I would urge the necessity of attending strictly to the enforcement of the law.

TRUANCY.

No subject has been discussed more fully in school reports of former years, none having been regarded as of more vital importance to the welfare of the city. At frequent times, ordinances have been enacted by the City Council, and resolutions passed by the School Board, in relation to it. During all this time, although much was done to arrest the evil, there were a great many children not enrolled in any school. It became evident to the community that a special truant officer was needed.

Early in the year, the School Committee passed the following vote, viz :

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Board, truancy from the public schools in this city is a very great evil, entailing ignorance and vice upon the community, and that they, therefore, recommend to the City Council the appointment of some suitable person to act as Truant Officer, to bring children, unnecessarily absenting themselves, into the schools.

This resolution was presented to the City Council, and the Superintendent appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen, to urge the appointment of some one to serve as special officer for this purpose. After some deliberation, they decided to detail some one of the police force for that purpose.

Mr. David Thayer, one of the regular police force, was detailed to act in that capacity for three weeks ; at the end of that time he was instructed to continue his labors till the close of the term.

At the beginning of the Spring term he was detailed for that term, and in September was appointed to act permanently, under the provisions of the following ordinance :

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 19 OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Manchester in City Council assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. The mayor and aldermen shall, annually, in the month of January, appoint three or more truant officers, one of whom shall be detailed for duty under the supervision and direction of the board of school committee, and shall receive for his services the sum of sixty dollars monthly while actually employed, and shall hold his office until a successor is appointed and qualified in his stead, unless sooner removed by said board.

SEC. 2. The mayor and aldermen shall fill any vacancy caused by resignation or otherwise, and may at any time appoint additional truant officers.

SEC. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this are hereby repealed.

Passed August 20, 1872.

Mr. Thayer accordingly has served as truant officer since the first of February last, and the value of his services can hardly be estimated. He has proved himself a faithful and efficient officer, has endeavored to act as a *friend* and *adviser* rather than a *terror* to the children.

The exact number of children brought into school through his efforts cannot be stated, as many have been found in the streets and at home who have been induced by a very little effort to attend some school, but their names have not been reported, as they could hardly be classed as truants.

Some have been taken into the public schools, and some into the other schools in the city. It is safe to state that at least two hundred children have attended some public school, none of whom would have been enrolled in any school had it not been for the efforts of the officers. In many localities of the city, where, formerly, boys congre-

gated, much to the annoyance of well-disposed persons, such boys cannot now be found.

Frequently families moving into the city have neglected to send their children to school for some weeks, sometimes for months; such children have been induced to attend school, while others enrolled in the schools have been compelled to attend more regularly.

There has been an erroneous idea in the minds of many people in relation to the duties of a truant officer, some thinking it his duty to arrest and lock up every child found in the streets during school hours. It should be the duty of the officer to ascertain the whereabouts of children absenting themselves from school, to ascertain their residences, and many facts having a bearing upon the case. Children found in the streets must be treated as other children; oftentimes the parents can be interested in the matter and much accomplished without any serious disturbance. It is well for the officer to have an understanding with the parents in relation to the attendance of their children at school, for in this way many can be kept in school without much labor, whereas, if the parent is offended on account of the action of the officer, oftentimes the object is defeated.

There are some children, however, who cannot be dealt with in this way, and these can be reached only by the strong arm of the law.

Many of those found by the officer have been taken to school and have attended constantly, others have been taken to this office where they have promised to attend regularly, some have been brought before the police court, but dismissed, as they promised to attend school, while a few have been sentenced to the Reform School.

The working of the law for the past year must be gratifying to all interested in the education of youth in this place, and we may confidently expect that with a vigorous

effort for the coming year many more will be brought within the influence of our schools, and the benefits of the schools extended to all classes.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In the summer of 1868 a course of study was adopted for the various grades of schools, which course has been pursued since that time. During the past year it has been revised to some extent, but it needs a more thorough revision. As arranged four years ago a course was marked out to be pursued for the year, but it was not specified what branches should be studied each term, consequently different schools of the same grade were pursuing different studies at the same time, and scholars changing their residences and entering schools in other parts of the city did not always find classes suited to their advancement.

This difficulty should be remedied as far as possible, although in a city like this where the population is changing, and the school room in many sections is limited, it is impossible to arrange the schools in such a manner as to have all the schools of the same grade working on the same plan. The studies of each of the three terms in the year and the limits in each study can be assigned, so that, as far as practicable, all schools of the same grade may pursue the same course for the term. So many studies are now required in the school that it is impossible to devote sufficient time to each branch for a daily recitation, and one important thing to be considered is the relative amount of time to be devoted to each study.

There is time enough in the years allotted to the Primary, Middle and Grammar schools for pupils to pursue all the studies a sufficient length of time, provided there is a

proper distribution of the time, but it is evident that in schools where Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Penmanship, Music, Drawing, and History are taught, there is not time enough each day for a recitation in each. A part of the studies can be pursued one term, and the remainder the next term, or some studies a part of one term and the others the remainder of the term, or there can be an alternation from day to day.

The important fact must be borne in mind that there is not time enough in one day for a recitation in each branch. An hour each day must be devoted to opening exercises and recesses; where there are only two classes in a room, an hour and a half is required for reading and spelling, an hour for written arithmetic, and an hour for mental arithmetic. This arrangement gives only a half hour to each recitation, and in a Grammar school, where there are from fifteen to twenty pupils in a class, that amount of time is needed. A half hour is needed each day for penmanship, and there is only left one hour for geography, history, language, music, drawing, composition, declamation and similar exercises.

The objection is sometimes urged that in case a study is discontinued for a time the pupils lose the knowledge of the subject they have gained, so that when the subject is resumed it is like commencing a new subject. If this is true—of which there is some doubt—some of the branches can be pursued as regular studies, while others can be studied in such a manner as to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the pupils.

The time in school should not be so occupied with recitations as to leave the children but little time for study. The question is frequently asked, "How much should pupils study out of school?" I answer, but little as regards their regular school exercises. Many of them have work to do at home, which occupies a portion of their time, and if they

have leisure at home, it can be spent profitably in reading and studying some book other than those used as text books in the school.

By miscellaneous reading, I do not mean the reading of those works of fiction, too many of which are found in the hands of pupils, some of the works, too, being taken from public libraries, some from Sabbath School libraries. There are works having an intimate connection with the studies of the school, historical or scientific works that can be read with a benefit to those pursuing studies of the higher grades, and for the younger classes, works similar to the *Child's Book of Nature*, which has been used for the past term with such good success in some of the Middle and Grammar schools. For children in the Primary school, books like the *Nursery* can be used to advantage.

The books that a child reads out of school have a great influence upon his progress in school, and is a subject to which teachers will do well to give heed.

If, however, the time in the schools is so occupied with recitations, and the lessons arranged are of such character as to require several hours of study at home, the result is bad.

The great portion of school work should be done in the school room, although as pupils enter the higher grades more work can be done outside. There will be, in every school, those who are unable to perform as much work as others, and such ones must study more or less out of school, but to prescribe a course of study to complete which will require a great amount of study at home, is decidedly wrong.

The school room is a workshop, and there is not much danger of overworking the pupils if the amount of time given to recitation, the temperature of the rooms, and kindred subjects are sufficiently considered.

Let the pupils be trained to do their work rapidly and thoroughly in the school room, thereby forming habits of

such a character as to give them strength to perform their work well in after life. There is a great deal said in regard to overworking pupils in the school room, and the consequent injury to the health of many, but it is the manner in which the time is spent out of school that breaks down many children. The health of the pupils is the first thing to be considered, and every thing should be done to assist a child in this respect, no matter whether he stands at the head or the foot of the class.

In arranging a course of study, we must consider the fact, to which allusion has already been made, that some pupils can do a great deal more than others, and the work should be so arranged that the class as a whole can perform it. If there are those who can do more, they will be able to secure extra promotions, besides having more time for general reading. In the promotion of scholars, we take into account simply the progress made in the text books used in the schools, not the amount of information acquired in other ways. Whether or not we can make a change in this respect, remains to be seen.

The same difficulty in regard to the distribution of time has been experienced in other places. At a meeting of the School Superintendents of New England, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of a general revision of the course of study, and the time to be given to each branch. This committee will soon be ready to report, and it is hoped that the report may assist us in prescribing a course of study for our schools.

We may be able to fix the number of hours that should be given to each study, for a term.

In preparing a new course of study, considerable thought should be given to the study of Languages; oral lessons in this department should be given in all grades, from the Primary to the High school.

This plan opens the way for the discussion of the relative merits of text-book instruction, and oral instruction.

Although much can be done by oral instruction, still the judicious use of text books must not be condemned. If there were no more than twenty pupils placed in charge of one teacher, and the attendance should be regular, the teaching might be oral, but as the attendance frequently is so irregular, and the number of pupils under the charge of one teacher must be upwards of forty, and sometimes nearly fifty, teachers cannot have the time for oral teaching that they ought. One thing, however, is clear, that in a school where teachers do not rely entirely on text books, but teach the subject independently of all books, the best results are attained.

Reading and spelling should be the prominent studies in Primary schools; at least three fifths of the working hours each week should be allotted to these branches. The introduction of the *Nursery* into these schools has proved of great advantage in teaching the pupils to read pieces at sight, and at the same time the pupils have been much interested in many of the pieces.

The *Child's Book of Nature* has been used as a reading book in some of the Middle and lower divisions of the Grammar schools, during the past term, the use of the same having been attended with good results. The pupils have had the benefit of the reading exercise, and much information has been acquired.

Pupils ought to read a great deal in other books than the regularly-prescribed text book; selections from magazines or daily papers should be made. It is thought by many teachers that a class ought not to be asked to read a piece that has not been studied. I cannot agree with those views, for I think the object of teaching reading in our schools is to give the pupils such a familiarity with the language that words can be called at sight, and the proper words employed even though the position of the words is changed.

The object to be secured in teaching arithmetic is not merely to enable pupils to solve a few problems in a book

readily, but to perform accurately such examples as they will find in every-day life.

So with reading; it is not the province of the schools to enable scholars to read a few selections from the reader, but to read intelligibly such selections from books or papers as they may be asked to read. Of course to do this there must be a vast amount of practice in the schools. There should be elocutionary drill daily, faults in pronunciation, and articulation should be noticed, not only in the reading lesson, but in all recitations. It is of little use to require pupils to practice upon the vowel and consonant sounds during a reading lesson, and allow the same elements to be used so carelessly in other recitations. Much of the time in the reading exercise is occupied in the endeavor to correct the bad habits formed in other recitations. The clear enunciation taught in connection with the reading lesson should be applied in other exercises.

The pieces read should not be beyond the comprehension of the pupils nor should they be allowed to spell so many of the words in the reading lesson. Many of the blunders made in reading are because so many of the words are obliged to be spelled while the children are reading.

It is not well to notice too many errors in the reading, as the pupils are liable to be confused with so many corrections. Some deficiencies can be made more prominent in some recitation, and the attention of the child called especially to them.

I have had occasion in former reports to speak of the good results in spelling. For the past year the plan adopted a few years since has been practiced. This plan is to require the pupils to spell words from the various text books in use, and many words found outside of the books, words which the pupils are liable to use in daily conversation.

As spelling was formerly taught, there were many pupils who could spell the long words found in the speller, such

as *hieroglyphics*, *hypochondria*, *adscititious*, *monocotyledonous*, words that they would seldom meet after leaving school, while they would misspell words like *which*, *those*, *many*, *city*, *primer*, and others which are used. Many of the teachers in the Primary and Middle schools require constant practice upon some of the common words that are used daily, and it would be well if all teachers in these grades would adopt such a course, using care to select the most common words.

At the examination of candidates for admission to the High school last summer, a list of one hundred words was submitted to the applicants, and especial pains were taken to select only those words which are in daily use. The list will be found in connection with the questions for examination of pupils for admission to the High school.

The suggestions made in connection with the subject of reading as far as they relate to articulation, apply with equal force to spelling. Much can be done in this way to correct many of the faults in pronunciation. The pronunciation of long words found in the speller is a good exercise for articulation, even if the words are not spelled.

In relation to penmanship, I think it could be taught with profit in many of the lower-grade schools. Some object to this, assigning as a reason, that if pupils commence to write at an early age they will acquire bad habits, as regards position of body, method of holding pen, etc. There may be some force in the objection, and while we cannot be too particular in regard to these matters, we must bear in mind that nearly all pupils will in some way learn to make the letters of our alphabet, and will use the pen and pencil a great deal. It is therefore a question to be considered, whether it is not better to commence the work in our schools earlier than we have done, and thus endeavor to start the young pupils in a correct manner. The frequent written examinations that occur in most of our

schools, give an opportunity for the pupils to write a great deal outside of the copy-book, and it is an excellent practice. The directions given in regard to teaching this branch should be thoroughly studied by teachers of all grades.

As the studies are arranged, it is proposed that pupils shall be taught to count quite early in the course, being taught in the Primary schools to add and subtract small numbers; but the text book is not to be used in this grade. Pupils can perform the operations in mental arithmetic with ease and rapidity, and they should not be troubled to learn the rules and definitions until later in the course. The object in studying arithmetic is to become familiar with the use of numbers, and not to repeat long formulas which are of no benefit whatever in mathematical calculations. These can be learned later in the course as a mental discipline.

Practical arithmetic might be taught earlier in the course, and taken in connection with the study of mental arithmetic. The subjects ought to be studied at the same time. It is a wrong idea to pursue the study of mental arithmetic for several years before commencing what we technically term written arithmetic. When scholars are learning the division and multiplication tables in the mental arithmetic, they can be taught to numerate, add, subtract, multiply and divide, and when they are pursuing the subject of fractions, they should be accustomed to *cipher* a great deal.

Sometimes, however, the time is not profitably spent in ciphering after the principle is well understood. It might be better in arranging a course of study, simply to say arithmetic, giving the topics to be pursued in each grade without specifying whether it is Written or Mental Arithmetic. We need not have two different recitations in arithmetic in the Grammar schools, but the two studies heretofore known as Mental and Written Arithmetic can be taken at once. There are examples in the Practical Arithmetic

which ought to be performed mentally, and there are examples in the Intellectual which need the use of the slate and blackboard.

Geography has been studied in the two grades of Middle schools, and the two lower divisions of the Grammar school. It has been reviewed in the first division of the Grammar school. The text-book has been used in all these grades. This has given too much time to this study, and the text-book has been used too much.

I am confident that we should have better results if not more than half as much time were allowed for this study, and the text-book used less. We ought not to teach less of the subject, but we should do it in less time. Much of the time heretofore allotted to this study could be devoted to Language and Penmanship.

History might be taught orally in the lower divisions, the study continued in the next divisions, not with the intention of requiring the pupils to commit to memory *verbatim* the words of the book, but that the book may be used as a reading book, and the topic of the lessons made familiar by conversation and illustrations, the regular text-book being studied in the higher divisions of the Grammar schools.

Drawing has been taught as in previous years. There is yet no uniform system pursued in our schools, but in the schools where it has been pursued upon a regular plan, the results have been satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year a new teacher of vocal music was elected, who has visited each school in the city once in two weeks. So much has been said in late reports in relation to this branch that little needs to be said at this time. It is as much a recognized branch of study as any in the curriculum, and is so regarded in most of the schools.

The regular teachers, under the direction of the music teachers, are carrying into effect the plan proposed by the Board. We must constantly bear in mind that this subject is not taught in the schools for the benefit of the few, in order that some who are gifted in this direction can become extraordinary singers, but it is for the benefit of the mass of pupils enrolled in the schools.

Language is the study that requires the most attention in the revision of the course, because heretofore nothing has been said in regard to it, and hence there has been no uniform system in regard to the method of instruction. For a long time it has been deemed important that there should be a systematic course of teaching in this department; that pains should be taken with the pupils early in the course to teach them the correct use of the language.

There is no doubt of the good results to be obtained from following the plan adopted, provided teachers do not require too many definitions and rules, or attempt to teach too much of the science. Pupils in the Primary and Middle schools can be taught to construct sentences, and to correct some of the common errors in the use of language, but all abstract definitions and scientific explanations must be avoided until late in the course. The only objection to calling the study Grammar instead of Language is that we would fall into the old way of teaching the definitions of *nouns* and *verbs* and the rules of Syntax before any attention is paid to the *use* of language.

It has been stated in former reports, and it can be repeated with emphasis that pupils can learn the different parts of speech so that they can be distinguished readily, can repeat the rules of syntax with the exceptions, and still not be able to write a page correctly. There are others who have not studied grammar who write the English language quite well, because they have been accustomed to the correct use of it.

The only way that a pupil can learn to speak and write correctly is to commence early; the errors noticed in the school room should be corrected. We speak of errors that have their origin at home and in the street, but in many of the recitations pupils are allowed to violate many of the plainest rules of syntax.

A course of study must not be so rigid as to repress individuality, nor must it be so elastic as to allow pupils the opportunity of passing through the various grades with only a superficial knowledge of the subject. The semi-annual promotions give an opportunity to the deserving ones of gaining time by receiving double promotions, while those who, on account of sickness or other causes are unable to keep with their classes, will not lose so much as though the promotions were but once a year.

Sometimes a pupil will be sufficiently well versed in all branches but one to deserve promotion, and it is a question whether that pupil shall be compelled to remain behind another six months merely to study that one branch.

These and other practical questions must be considered, and we must not lose sight of the fact that it is more important to educate the mass of children in the city, than it is to have what is called a splendid system of schools with what passes for a remarkably good course of study.

At the present time when so much is required of the children in the schools, physical culture must receive a prominent place in the course. A certain amount of time should be devoted daily to physical exercises; they should form as much a part of the exercises at school as reading and spelling. Other things can be neglected; *the health of the children must not be neglected.*

TEXT BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

No change has been made in text books, except the introduction of Mason's Music Readers into schools where pupils were to purchase new books. Those classes having the other books will retain them, so that no expense will be involved in the change.

In consequence of opening the school in the Lincoln-Street building, the schools in Piscataquog, and the one in the Stark District, it has been necessary to purchase an unusual supply of maps, charts and text books for the use of the schools, so that the expenditure for supplies, books and stationery, and some items charged to incidentals, has been much larger than usual.

The schools are well supplied with reference books, maps and charts. Much can be accomplished by these instruments where efficient teachers are found who can make good use of them. Let schools be well supplied with globes, maps, charts, dictionaries and reference books generally, and the increased interest manifested will amply compensate for the expense.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Since the organization of this school, three years ago last October, forty-two young ladies have entered the school to prepare themselves for the duties of teachers. Of this number thirty have been selected to teach, of whom twenty-four are now in the service, and there are others at present in the school that can be selected to fill vacancies as they occur.

The objects and the plan of the school have been mentioned before, so it is needless to speak of them now. The

results have been good, some excellent teachers having been selected for the various grades of school. The school has been conducted without any special regulations, and in fact there is not much need of them.

At a meeting of the Board, November 23, it was voted to consolidate the two departments of the Training school, and place both in the Merrimack-Street building, the new arrangement to go into effect at the beginning of next term. For the past year the school on Merrimack Street has had an unusually large number of pupils, so that in fact the Training school has served not only as a school for training teachers, but also as a place to accommodate the many pupils who could not be accommodated elsewhere.

Training schools are now regarded as a part of the school system of our large cities. With us it is not an experiment, but after three years' trial its success has been such as to warrant its continuance. The only objection that has ever been urged against such schools has been that the children would suffer by being under the charge of so many different teachers. This has never operated against the school in this city, and the same report reaches us from other places.

In fact this school overcomes one difficulty that is met in all systems of graded schools. There will be in every school pupils who need more less assistance, which assistance cannot be rendered during the time of recitation, and teachers in regular graded schools cannot find time to render such assistance; consequently in the best schools some pupils lag behind on that very account.

The young ladies in this school can give individual attention to such pupils, and in this way the school can accomplish more than other schools of the same grade. Changes can be made in the management of the school, suggestions made from time to time, as the needs of the pupils require. Care must be taken that this school maintain as high a rank

as any in the city ; otherwise people sending children there will complain, and that justly, that their children are obliged to attend an experimental school where persons are trained for teaching, at the expense of the pupils attending that school.

It should not only be as good as other schools, but for reasons before specified it should be better. The regular teachers, not being confined so closely to hearing recitations, as teachers of the other schools, can have opportunity to watch more carefully the progress of individual pupils, and can render efficient aid to many of them.

Some have been admitted who had not completed the full course at the High school, but it will be well to limit the number of those entering the Training school to graduates of the High school, or to those who have received an education elsewhere equivalent to that received by those who graduate from the High school in this city.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

The teachers have been called together several times by the superintendent, Mr. Kimball has met them frequently for the purpose of giving them directions regarding the subject of vocal music, and there has been an association formed by the teachers, which has had a few meetings.

In a city where there are sixty-five teachers, two-thirds of whom are teaching in the city proper, there ought to be a sufficient degree of professional interest to sustain such an organization without anything being done by the school board concerning it. There are many subjects connected with the management of the schools that can be discussed at these meetings with profit to all the teachers.

Such meetings need not be formal in their character, but of such a nature as to allow all to express their opinions freely, make such inquiries as are thought proper, and offer such suggestions as may be deemed best. It should be entirely voluntary on the part of the teachers, the interest in the work being sufficient to sustain the organization.

There are times when it will be of advantage for the school committee to call meetings of the teachers in order to lay before them certain plans, which can as well be done in a meeting of sixty teachers as with each separately. The school committee have authority to call together the teachers at such times as may be deemed advisable, but the interests of the schools will be better subserved if these meetings are held without any compulsion.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The number of children in Manchester who ought to receive the benefits of its schools cannot be ascertained, as there is no provision for a school census. The subject has been discussed frequently, but nothing has been done to aid in obtaining a correct census.

Five years ago there were no French pupils in our schools, or indeed the number of such was so small that it was hardly noticeable. The past term over five hundred have been registered in the various schools. Many of them have made commendable progress and are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of our language. The great obstacle to their advancement is irregularity of attendance.

The citizens of this place, in common with those of every part of the land, are willing and anxious to do whatever can be done to provide the means of a good education to all in our midst, irrespective of nationality or sect, and I

know of nothing in our system of schools to which objection can be made in relation to our treatment of foreign children.

It has always been regarded as one of the chief attractions of the American common school that the children of all nationalities could be educated together, all classes could alike share its benefits. No institution is so far-reaching in its tendencies, so universally broad in its aim, as this. It is emphatically for all classes, sects and nationalities. The assaults that have been made upon it in many parts of the land have not weakened the faith of its supporters in the prevailing benefits of the system.

I speak of it in connection with the subject of the foreign element in our schools to show that no prejudice operates against any class in the schools.

In conclusion I can say, as was said in the report of the school committee of last year, "I have no words of boasting for our schools." Other cities may have better schools, better results may be attained elsewhere. Of this others must judge. I have spoken of the work done by the schools the past year. The record of the year is finished.

New schools have been organized, new methods of instruction adopted, we have attempted to do what we could to secure for the children of this city a good common school education.

The work for the coming year certainly can be no lighter than it has been during the year now closing, but I have no doubt that liberal appropriations, and a corresponding interest on the part of those having charge of the funds, will secure good results.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,
Superintendent.

MANCHESTER, December 31, 1872.

TABLE SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AT THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS
THE PAST YEAR.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number be- longing.			Average number belonging.	Average daily at- tendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
High School.....	82	121	203	129	121
Spring-Street Grammar School.....	89	151	240	166	161
Franklin-Street Grammar School.....	108	140	248	159	157
Lincoln-Street Grammar School.....	193	232	425	278	270
Intermediate School.....	114	51	165	61	48
Training School.....	61	66	127	74	69
Piscataquog Grammar School.....	60	64	124	61	57
Amoskeag Grammar School.....	27	29	56	35	33
Middle School No. 1.....	28	32	60	38	35
“ “ No. 2.....	34	30	64	26	25
“ “ No. 3.....	47	46	93	42	37
“ “ No. 4.....	49	45	94	31	26
“ “ No. 7.....	59	63	122	50	46
“ “ No. 8.....	65	50	115	49	48
“ “ No. 9.....	50	29	79	33	31
“ “ No. 10.....	39	52	91	40	37
Primary School No. 1.....	32	47	79	36	33
“ “ No. 2.....	117	96	213	50	44
“ “ No. 3.....	21	26	47	35	31
“ “ No. 4.....	43	39	82	42	38
“ “ No. 6.....	50	38	88	40	37
“ “ No. 7.....	61	60	121	41	39
“ “ No. 8.....	73	63	136	40	38
“ “ No. 9.....	90	91	181	84	73
“ “ No. 11.....	63	51	114	44	39
“ “ No. 12.....	65	57	122	45	41
“ “ No. 13.....	55	70	125	39	35
“ “ No. 14.....	45	60	105	31	29
“ “ No. 15.....	66	51	116	39	35
“ “ No. 16.....	54	58	112	36	33
“ “ No. 17.....	39	36	75	34	31
“ “ No. 18.....	17	36	53	31	25
“ “ No. 19.....	30	20	50	26	25
“ “ No. 20.....	28	28	56	42	38
“ “ No. 21.....	44	45	89	45	41
Suburban School No. 1.....	10	12	22	13	11
“ “ No. 3.....	37	34	71	40	38
“ “ No. 4.....	21	24	45	29	27
“ “ No. 5.....	25	17	42	24	22
“ “ No. 6.....	19	16	35	23	20
“ “ No. 7.....	40	30	70	42	38
“ “ No. 8.....	29	34	63	35	31
“ “ No. 9.....	21	17	38	20	17
Total.....				2,278	2,110

The whole number reported from each school, if added together, would be more than the whole number in all the schools, as some scholars are reported from two or more different schools. The whole number of different pupils attending all the schools last year was, as near as can be ascertained, 3,500.

SERVICES

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE LINCOLN-STREET SCHOOL HOUSE,
JANUARY 23, 1872.

This building, a description of which was given in the last Annual School Report, was formally dedicated on the 23d of January last. The exercises were held in the room at that time used for a hall, as the large hall in the upper story was not then completed. The room was completely filled, there being many present from abroad.

Hon. P. C. Cheney, Mayor of the city, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. William J. Tucker. Gov. Weston, who as Mayor in 1871 was Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered the keys to Mayor Cheney.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WESTON.

“Mr. Mayor:

“As the chairman of the committee to whom the construction of the Lincoln-street school-house was entrusted, the pleasing duty is courteously accorded to me to submit to you, the chief executive officer of the city, the result of our labors, and to surrender this structure, through you, to the purposes of a Grammar school.

“The lot upon which the building stands was procured in 1869, and a contract was made for laying the foundation

that season, which was completed the following year. In 1870, by order of the City Councils, the principal materials used in the construction of the house were purchased, and on the 24th day of January, 1871, an order was passed by the City Councils instructing the Committee on Lands and Buildings, with the Mayor, "to erect a school-house on the lot on Lincoln street, agreeably to the plans adopted by a former committee."

"After advertising for proposals, the committee awarded the principal contract to Alpheus Gay, Esq., which was signed on the 24th day of March. The architect, G. W. Stevens, and myself, were then appointed a sub-committee to superintend the details of the work, and it is but justice to say that this labor has devolved mainly upon the architect, to whom the committee desire to express their obligations, and to whom the community is indebted for the architectural taste and beauty displayed in this structure.

"Aside from the work of the principal contractor, materials have been furnished by the following parties: G. H. Kimball, foundation; H. Willey, grading; Jesse Gault, brick; Haines & Wallace, lumber; Pike & Heald, furnaces; American Tablet Company, blackboards; Dunlap & Baker, tower clock, and William Blake, bell. It affords the committee great pleasure to say that, with slight exceptions, the contracts have been faithfully and satisfactorily performed.

"A particular description having been laid before the citizens on other occasions, it is not deemed necessary to repeat it here, further than to remark that it has been the design of the committee to erect a substantial, commodious and thoroughly-constructed building, and one which may be pointed to with pride rather than regret. How far they have been successful is for others to determine.

"And now, sir, as I transfer to you these keys, it is with the conviction that you and your associates of the School

Board will guard well the portals of this new temple of learning; that the keys may truly become the keys of knowledge, and never be turned against the honest inquirer after learning, but will ever exclude all contaminating influences and disturbing elements. As a seat of learning, may good scholarship and honest endeavors be ever found within its walls, and may the inculcations that proceed from the teachers emanate from virtuous impulses, be well received, and crowned with success."

MAYOR CHENEY'S REMARKS.

Mayor Cheney, on receiving the keys, spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the City Government I accept these keys from your hands, and congratulate you upon the successful termination of the labors of your committee. The supervision of the erection of a building like this is no easy task, and the best compensation you can receive for whatever care and anxiety you may have experienced on this account is the assurance that your efforts are fully appreciated and will not be forgotten."

Addressing Judge Upton, chairman of the Sub-Committee for that school, he said:

"You are about to receive under your guardianship this beautiful structure. My connection with you in an official capacity renders it proper that the formality of transferring to you the keys should be prefaced by a few remarks. Hardly two years have passed since the construction of this building was conceived. And yet we are here to-day to solemnly dedicate it to the great cause of education,—the foundation of all that pertains to our future usefulness, advancement and success in life. Our highest and noblest aspirations arise from intellectual and moral culture, nursed and stimulated by our glorious system of free education.

It is not too much to say that our existence as a nation depends upon the successful operation of our free schools, and we can but see and realize the increasing prosperity of those towns and cities whose aim is a high degree of excellence in the training of the young. To no one thing are we so much indebted for the increase of our population and wealth for the past few years, as to the inducements which our city offers for public instruction. The education of their children is the *first* thought of every *true parent*, and they naturally seek for a home in that place which offers the best facilities for the accomplishment of this purpose. The generous and munificent expenditures constantly being made by our fast-growing city, for the comfort, happiness and safety of her children, in the erection of edifices like this, capacious, elegant, and admirably arranged, must be a new incentive to both teacher and pupil to urge them forward in the path of duty and arouse the just appreciation and gratitude of us all. May the house which we this day dedicate secure for itself an enviable reputation, and add another noble monument to the intelligence of our people. And now, sir, into your hands I commit these keys, feeling that they are intrusted to experience, ability, and zeal in the cause of education."

JUDGE UPTON'S REMARKS.

Judge Upton on receiving the keys responded as follows :

" *Mr. Mayor :*

" In receiving from you the keys of this building, permit me to express the gratification I feel, in common with the other members of the School Board, for this convenient and substantial structure ; and you will also allow me to congratulate you that one of the first of your official acts should be so intimately connected with the educational interests of our city.

“ And I congratulate you, fellow citizens, that this building, so adapted to its purposes and so beautiful in its appearance, has been provided for the education of your children. These accommodations were imperatively needed. During the past six years our city has been growing rapidly, and large demands have been made for school purposes, and large demands are still upon us. We have, in that time, enlarged the school house at Youngsville, built a new one in No. 5, and another in No. 4. We have furnished one room in the lower house in 'Squog, thoroughly repaired the Grammar school building in that ward, and erected a new house, with accommodations for four schools ; while, in the limits of the city proper, we have re-seated the rooms of the North Grammar school, repaired and re-seated the rooms in the old High school building, built the High school building, and now we have built this Grammar school building, with six rooms furnished and already occupied by two hundred and sixty scholars. I hardly see how these scholars have been provided for heretofore. Three of the four schools vacated in the old High school building, by the removal of that school to these rooms, are already occupied by other schools.

“ The North-Grammar-school building has three hundred and twenty-five scholars in its several rooms, and others constantly seeking admission. The South-Grammar-school building has in its several rooms three hundred and sixty scholars. The rooms in the new High-school building, Intermediate and Blodgett Street are all occupied, and we can but feel as we take possession of these rooms that, however enviable may be the reputation of this city for what she has done and is doing for the cause of education, she has not furnished school accommodations in advance of the demand.

“ It may not be improper at this time and on this occasion to consider for a moment the demands now pressing upon us, and to be supplied in the immediate future.

“The foundations for a new house are now laid in the Stark District. A new house is wanted in the Webster District. More land should be secured in connection with the school building at Hallsville and Bakersville, and the Grammar-school building at 'Squog. A new house or addition to the old one is wanted at 'Skeag. The large and rapidly-increasing population in the north-east section of the city requires the erection of a building for primary-schools in the vicinity of Harrison and Beech Streets. In all that territory lying north of Lowell Street and east of Chestnut Street there is no school building.

“What I have said of the north-east section is true of the south-east also, and provision should be made for a primary school building in the vicinity of Park and Beech Streets. The school has been removed from the old building at Towlesville and a new building is demanded in that vicinity. And if another year shall continue the growth of the past on north Elm Street, some accommodations will be required there. Already the middle schools in the north part of the city contain advanced scholars seeking admission to a Grammar school. And if the foundation for a Grammar school building on the corner of Bridge and Ash Street should be put in this year, it can hardly be completed before a full school shall be ready to occupy it.

“The first step toward the organization of this school was taken in the fall of 1867. The records of the school committee show that on the first day of November, 1867, a petition was received from I. W. Smith and others, asking for the establishment of a new Grammar school in the east part of the city.

“On the twenty-ninth of that month, the special committee to whom this petition was referred, reported in favor of establishing two divisions of a Grammar school in the new High school building; and at the commencement of the winter term, the third and fourth divisions of this school

were opened ; one in the room belonging to and now occupied by the High school, and the other in one of the rooms in the lower story of that building.

“ They continued to occupy these rooms till the spring of 1869, when the other two divisions were established, and the school removed to the old High school building on Lowell Street.

“ The first action for the erection of this building for the accommodation of that school, was the passage of the following resolutions by the School Board, March 12, 1869 :

“ ‘ *Resolved*, That the interests of our schools demand the erection of two school buildings, each having accommodation for a Grammar school ; one to be located south of Merrimack Street and east of Beech Street : the other north of Lowell Street, and east of Beech Street.’

“ This resolution was presented to the City Government, and steps were at once taken to secure this lot, and another on the corner of Bridge and Ash Streets.

“ Plans and specifications for this building were obtained, and the contract for the foundation made. Almost three years have passed, and to-day we meet to dedicate the building to the cause of learning.

“ It is, I think, the most convenient and the most attractive of any of our school buildings.

“ I doubt not many of you have found yourselves involuntarily comparing this house and its conveniences with the school-house of your early days ; and you recognize and appreciate the improvements, and yet the improvements you see have hardly kept pace with those of the school itself, in its order and discipline, in its methods of instruction, and in the branches of study taught.

“ It seems to me that the life of a scholar in one of our schools must be a pleasant life. The building itself gratifies his sense of the beautiful, by its form and finish. The school-room is neat, comfortable, and pleasant, with its

sunny windows and appropriate furniture, and the dry, hard studies of arithmetic and grammar are relieved by the more attractive ones of music and drawing.

“ But the pleasure of the scholar does not end with the close of school days. It accompanies him through life. As we remember the scenes of our youth, and most vividly the school-house and its surroundings, so will these scholars take with them through all the years of their future the scenes of their school life, and every pleasant memory shall become to them ‘ a thing of beauty and a joy forever.’

“ Some one has said that ‘ the pleasantest things in life are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many as possible.’ And so we may congratulate ourselves that in the progress we have made in our school architecture and methods of study, we have been contributing to the greatest art in life, and furnishing the occasion for pleasant thoughts to cheer, strengthen, and purify the future life of each scholar.

“ And we have not yet reached the end in the march of improvement. We trust that another year will see these grounds graded, a fence erected, and trees and shrubbery planted. We would that the hand that beautifies and adorns might enter these rooms and break the sharp angle of their corners by placing there some work of art, and hang upon their walls paintings, chromos or engravings. The school-room is the home of the child six waking hours, two hundred days each year, and why should it not be made as pleasant and as attractive as the sitting-room of the father’s house?

“ During the last year, by the unanimous vote of the City Government, the School Board was authorized to purchase a musical instrument for each of the Grammar schools of the city, and I trust that the time is not far in the future when, actuated by the same generous spirit, the city will provide whatever is necessary to beautify and adorn the school-room, and also to furnish each scholar the books necessary

to enable him to pursue any of the studies required in the school. Then we can with truth claim that education is free, and that by our munificence, taste and forethought, the pathway of learning is made beautiful and lovely, and open to all.

“ But I have already trespassed upon your time, and will not longer detain you from those more competent to address you. It remains only for me to deliver these keys to the master of this school.”

Addressing Mr. Dame, Principal of the school, he said :

“ In committing these keys to you, allow me to congratulate you on the success you have already achieved. Your past efforts encourage us to expect much in the future. The committee anticipate that you and your able corps of assistants will make this school the equal of any in its grade. You will teach spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and you will aim in each department of study to show good results. You will remember, too, that by the constitution of this State, you are required to teach piety, religion and morality. This does not require the inculcation of sectarian sentiments, but it does require that by precept and example you should impress upon your scholars a love for truth, justice and purity. This is a Christian country. Our schools are the outgrowth of our Christian civilization. These scholars are the children of Christian parents. Teach them as a Christian, a Christian's faith. The prosperity of our people, the development of our institutions, and the perpetuity of our country, depend upon the Christian education of our children. We then commit to you great trusts, and in the performance of your duty we extend to you our sympathy and pledge to you our counsel and our aid.”

Mr. Dame, accepting the keys from the School Committee, made a very appropriate speech, thanking the committee for

the support rendered him, and pledging his fidelity, and that of those associated with him in the work assigned them.

J. G. Edgerly, Esq., the city Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a somewhat extended address, covering the history of school buildings in the city, and discussed at length the American common school system.

Marshall P. Hall, Esq., of the school committee, followed in brief and valuable remarks regarding the influence of common school education.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Wallace followed with a short speech. He thought that, inasmuch as the people had taxed themselves heavily for schools, the children should be compelled, if necessary, to avail themselves of their benefits. He also said that the influence of a noble-minded man as a teacher is of much more importance than his mere knowledge of the branches to be taught. He would have first-class teachers, and, after fixing a salary for scholastic qualifications, would add as much more for true manhood.

Joseph W. Simonds, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was next introduced. He complimented the people of Manchester for the interest which they had always taken in education, and for the excellence of the schools which they had maintained.

James O. Adams, Esq., the next speaker, contrasted the splendid school edifices in many of the cities and towns of the State with the small and uncomfortable houses of former years. He contended that there had been a great improvement in the method of teaching, and that we have better scholars than formerly.

Ex-Gov. Smyth, the next speaker, referred to the interest he had always felt in the public schools of the city, and humorously remarked that he regarded the pupils as his children. He alluded to a part of a loan which the First National Bank (of which he is cashier) had recently taken

from the city of Petersburg, Va. He said the loan was contracted to pay for erecting several splendid school-house buildings at Petersburg, and for other improvements in the city.

The ex-Governor visited Petersburg, and he said that when he saw the fine school buildings there, and became aware of the interest which the citizens of that fine city were taking in education, he had not the least doubt of their financial reliability. The speaker contended that the interest which the people of Manchester have always cherished in the public schools, is the best evidence of the stability and future prosperity of the city.

Joseph Kidder, Esq., was the last speaker. He said he always rejoiced in the improvements which are being made in our public schools. He spoke of the importance of physical education, and suggested that it would be well to found an industrial school in the city where some of the branches of education now taught can be practically applied. He contended that one important branch of education is sadly neglected in our present school system, viz : the art of getting a living. All our pupils in the schools cannot be teachers or professors in colleges. The great majority must till the soil, or engage in the mechanical arts, and hence their education must be such that they can engage in these callings to the best advantage.

The exercises of the hour were made the more interesting by exercises in vocal and piano-forte music. A large number of the young ladies connected with the school sung selections under the directions of Mr. Kimball, teacher of vocal music. Mr. F. W. Batchelder officiated with great taste at the piano.

The exercises were closed with the doxology, sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR
ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL AT THE
ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

1. At what rate per cent. must \$100 be loaned to gain \$1.75 in 2 years and 4 months ?
2. In how long time will it take \$160 to gain 35 cents at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.
3. A cellar is to be dug 50 ft. 4 in. long, 28 ft. 3 in. wide, and 6 ft. 6 in. deep ; what will it cost to dig it at 5 cents per cubic foot ?
4. A pile of wood is 56 ft. 6 in. long, 10 ft. 4 in. high, and 5 ft. wide ; what is the wood worth at \$7.75 per cord ?
5. What is Notation ?
6. What is Numeration ?
7. How many days will it take a man to travel 194 miles, $92\frac{1}{2}$ rods, if he travels 18 miles, 4 furlongs, 10 rods in 1 day.
8. Add four hundred and twelve—seven hundredths—eight—four thousand and three thousandths—ten hundredths.
9. Bought sugar at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents and sold it at 15 cents a pound ; what was gained per cent ?
10. What will a lot of land $25\frac{1}{4}$ rods long and 10 ft. wide cost at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot ?
11. What will it cost to fence the lot at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per linear foot ?
12. Divide .8 by 4 ; .08 by .04 ; 80 by .004 ; .0008 by 4. ; 80 by .4 ; 800 by .004.
13. Reduce 20 rods, 1 yard, 2 feet, 6 inches to the decimal of a mile.
14. How do you divide decimal fractions ?
15. A. bought a piece of land 30 rods square, at \$50 per acre, and B. bought 2 pieces of land each 15 rods square at \$50 per acre ; what did each pay for the land ?

16. A ton of ice was bought for \$50, and sold at 3 cents a pound ; what was gained or lost per cent ?
17. What is meant by rate per cent ?
18. Find the sum, the difference, then the product of $3\frac{1}{8}$ and $15\frac{2}{3}$.
19. Add 3-5, 7-8, 7-15 and 6 5-8 ; from the sum subtract 5 3-4; multiply the remainder by 3-8 of 12 3-4 and divide the product by 3 3-4.
20. How many square feet on the surface of a board $\frac{2}{3}$ yd. long and $\frac{1}{3}$ yd. wide ?
21. Two persons start from the same place and travel ten hours, one due north, at the rate of 8 miles an hour, the other due west, at the rate of 6 miles an hour ; at the end of 10 hours each travels $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour directly towards each other ; how far apart are they at the end of that time ?

GRAMMAR.

1. What is English Grammar ?
2. What is language ?
3. What is a numeral adjective ?
4. Correct the following sentences where corrections are necessary.
 - (1) Charles, he was at school, but the rest they was all at home.
 - (2) It will not rain to-morrow, I do not think.
 - (3) Whom shall we send ?
 - (4) Who was sent with you to do the work ?
 - (5) I know no one who I could speak to.
 - (6) Let's you and I go.
 - (7) I see him last week laying on the ground.
 - (8) He was setting there when his brother done that.
 - (9) He give me them books.
 - (10) One added to four makes five.
 - (11) He invited me and she to come.
 - (12) Time and tide waits for no man.
5. He did it himself. Parse himself.
6. Let *us stop*. Parse the words in italics.
7. Parse each word in the following sentence:
Wheat is worth two dollars a bushel.
8. Write a sentence containing a collective noun ; one containing a personal pronoun ; one containing a verb in the pluperfect tense ; one containing an adjective in the comparative degree ; one containing an abstract noun.

9. Give the opposite gender of each of the following nouns, viz : witch, widow, earl, step-son, duke, niece, lion, emperor, gentleman, madam, czar.
10. Write a brief description of the Merrimac River.
11. Give the principal parts of go, do, see, bid, tread, storm, hear, light, fight, arise, stay, shine, swear, let, draw.
12. How many cases have nouns ? Define each.
13. Name the different kinds of pronouns.
14. Decline I, who, city.
15. What is a syllable ?
16. Give the plural of the following words, viz : five, commander-in-chief, who, roof, sofa, loaf, enemy.
17. Parse the italicized words in the following sentences : they fought *like* brave men. Go, *tame* the wild torrent, or stem with a straw, the proud *surges that* sweep o'er the strand, that confines *them*.
18. And when, from the long distance of a hundred years, they shall look back upon us, they shall know, at least, that we possessed affections, which, running backward, and warming with gratitude for what our ancestors have done for our happiness, run forward, also, to our posterity, and meet them with cordial salutation, ere yet they have arrived on the shore of being.
 - a.* Make a list of the nouns in the above extract, naming the case of the first three ; *b.* a list of the pronouns, naming the kind of each ; *c.* a list of the adverbs ; *d.* a list of the conjunctions stating what the first three connect.
19. Mention and define the different parts of speech.
20. Give a synopsis of the verb *do* in the active voice.
21. What is mood ?
22. Where should the article *a* be used ?
23. Where should the article *an* be used ?
24. Compare little, near, many, useful, few, bad, late, old, round, handsome, square, hostile, great.

HISTORY.

TOPICS.

1. Christopher Columbus.
2. Settlement of New Hampshire.
3. Pequot War.

4. Causes of the Revolutionary War.
5. Declaration of Independence.
6. Battle of Trenton.
7. Madison's Administration.
8. King Philip's War.
9. Surrender of Cornwallis.
10. Abraham Lincoln.
11. Buchanan's Administration.
12. French and Indian War.
13. Settlement of Jamestown.
14. A naval engagement in the War of 1812.
15. Fort Sumpter.
16. The engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimack.
17. Sherman's "March to the Sea."
18. Surrender of Lee.
19. Settlement of Plymouth.
20. Names of the Presidents of the United States, in order.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the tributaries of the Merrimac.
2. Name the largest five places in New Hampshire.
3. Name the largest ten cities in the U. S.
4. Name the inland states in this country.
5. To what cities of the U. S. would you send for a cargo of cotton ? of grain ? of pork ?
6. Through what waters would you pass in sailing from Montreal to New York ?
7. What and where are the following? Andes ; Huron ; Oregon ; Little Rock ; Baltic ; Alps ; Nile ; Ganges ; Alleghany ; Albemarle ; Corsica ; Suez.
8. What is a plain ? a valley ? a spring ? a cape ?
9. Give the latitude and longitude of Manchester.
10. How many degrees from the equator to the tropics ?
11. What is the difference between a state and a territory ?
12. Into what three parts may the surface of the United States be divided, and how is each drained ?
13. Name and locate the capital of Maine ; of New York ; of Switzerland ; of Russia.
14. What bodies of water surround the British Isles ?
15. Name the countries of Africa.

16. Bound New Hampshire, and tell what is meant by giving the boundaries of a state.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the spinal column.
2. Describe the skull.
3. Name the five tenses; describe each.
4. Describe the heart and trace the circulation of blood.
5. By what are the bones bound together?
6. What can you say of the effect of exercise upon the muscles?
7. Describe the larynx.
8. What can you say in regard to the preparation of food for sick persons?

SPELLING.

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| 1. Cupboard. | 27. Reservoir. |
| 2. Cheese. | 28. Measles. |
| 3. Breeze. | 29. Caterpillar. |
| 4. Siege. | 30. Lettuce. |
| 5. Please. | 31. Mortise. |
| 6. Dozen. | 32. Separate. |
| 7. Finally. | 33. Twelfth. |
| 8. Daily. | 34. Thirtieth. |
| 9. Furnace. | 35. Avoirdupois. |
| 10. Celebrate. | 36. Biscuit. |
| 11. Leopard. | 37. Cinnamon. |
| 12. Leper. | 38. Alpaca. |
| 13. Pepper. | 39. Carriage. |
| 14. Denominator. | 40. Porridge. |
| 15. Benefit. | 41. People. |
| 16. Aqueduct. | 42. Steeple. |
| 17. Cemetery. | 43. Belfry. |
| 18. Alcohol. | 44. Nominative. |
| 19. Portrait. | 45. Participle. |
| 20. Jewel. | 46. Crayon. |
| 21. Fuel. | 47. Captain. |
| 22. Dial. | 48. Colonel. |
| 23. Shepherd. | 49. Hanover. |
| 24. Dismiss. | 50. Myrtle. |
| 25. Business. | 51. Merrimac. |
| 26. Sewer. | 52. Lieutenant. |

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| 53. Primer. | 77. Muslin. |
| 54. Saleratus. | 78. Insurance. |
| 55. Freight. | 79. Candidate. |
| 56. Sieve. | 80. Until. |
| 57. Committee. | 81. Police. |
| 58. Soprano. | 82. Isthmus. |
| 59. Treble. | 83. Brakeman. |
| 60. Ninth. | 84. Engine. |
| 61. Necessary. | 85. Cushion. |
| 62. Bilious. | 86. Hemisphere. |
| 63. Billion. | 87. Factory. |
| 64. Auctioneer. | 88. Recitation. |
| 65. Chandelier. | 89. Machine. |
| 66. February. | 90. Neuter. |
| 67. Library. | 91. Pewter. |
| 68. Catarrh. | 92. Barren. |
| 69. Secretary. | 93. Spire. |
| 70. Chimney. | 94. Brier. |
| 71. Bodies. | 95. Liar. |
| 72. Canal. | 96. Scythe. |
| 73. Crystal. | 97. Feminine. |
| 74. Dimension. | 98. Masculine. |
| 75. Burglar. | 99. Medicine. |
| 76. Calico. | 100. Physician. |

COURSE OF STUDY

IN THE

MANCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Elementary sounds; names of letters, learned from cards and tablets; words and sounds repeated after the teacher; commence Hillard's First Reader. Words should not be spelled by the pupils while reading; special attention given to enunciation. Pupils in this grade should be taught to hold books and turn leaves properly. Hillard's Charts: No. 1, names and sounds of letters; No. 3, to be spelled by letters and sounds.

Drawing.—Bartholomew's Drawing Charts: Careful attention given to position of the body, method of holding pencil, etc.

Language.—Correct common errors in the use of language, such errors as the pupils are likely to hear and imitate. Pupils to express their thoughts in proper language, and to give their answers in complete sentences.

Numbers.—Commence counting; develop the idea of numbers to ten by the use of objects; count to fifty on the numeral frame; Roman numerals to X.

Music.—Practice five note exercises softly, paying particular attention to the right formation of tones. Gain the attention of the pupils by singing some easy melody for them to imitate, at the same time requiring a proper singing position. Avoid all noisy singing. Teach the scale with scale names, pitch names and syllables; also the division of time into short equal portions. Cultivate the ear and eye to the same, with exercises on the board.

Oral Instruction.—Form, color, etc., illustrated by objects in the school-room; morals and manners.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Hillard's First Reader completed; Worcester's Primary Speller, to twentieth page; printing or writing small letters so as to form monosyllables. The words in the speller should be spelled by letters and sound before they are given to the pupils to be learned. Require full, clear tones, distinct enunciation, and correct accent. Hillard's Charts: No. 1, analyze the forms of capital letters, and tell what lines compose each; No. 4, syllables spelled by sounds; No. 3, words spelled by sounds and by letters. Calling words at sight.

Language, Music and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Arithmetic.—Counting to one hundred, with the use of the numeral frame, and counting by twos to fifty, daily exercise; Arabic figures from 1 to 100, read at sight; Roman numerals to L.

Oral Instruction.—Form, size, color, animals and plants.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—No. 5, the pupils to name and point out the lines and plane figures.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Hillard's Second Reader; Primary Speller to forty-fifth page; spelling words from reading lessons by sounds; questions on the meaning of pieces read; daily drill on the sounds of vowels and consonants. The meaning of words in the lessons to be given chiefly by their use in short sentences, and their use to be made plain by conversation with the children in regard to them. Spell the names of the days of the week, months of the year, and many other familiar words; Hillard's Charts, No. 2 entire; Nos. 4 and 5.

Language.—Pupils to state in their own language the substance of the reading lesson, using correct expressions in their statements. Repeat sentences read by teachers.

Music and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Writing.—The forms of the small letters to be taught from charts and black-board. Words occurring in the reading lesson written on the slate. Pupils should be provided with long pencils and taught to hold them as they would pens.

Arithmetic.—Daily exercises in adding and subtracting small numbers; Roman numbers to C.; counting by twos to one hundred and back.

Oral Instruction.—Objects with their parts, qualities, and uses.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—Nos. 17 and 18, names of punctuation marks learned; review of those prescribed for second class.

Singing and physical exercises at least twice each half day in all Primary schools.

Repeating verses and maxims in all Primary schools.

NOTE.—No exercise in this grade should be more than fifteen minutes long; and for many exercises five or ten minutes are sufficient.

Pupils not employed in recitation should be occupied with slate exercises, at the black-board, or in such other manner as the ingenuity of the teacher may devise.

No pupil should be allowed to sit still with nothing to do; variety and short exercises are needed.

FIRST PRIMARY.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Second Reader completed and reviewed, with miscellaneous words from reading lessons spelled by letters and sounds; Primary Speller, to sixty-first page, and spelling of miscellaneous words. Explain the meaning of *new* words in each lesson before the lesson is read; reading from magazines and papers; Hillard's Charts, Nos. 5 and 6.

Language.—Correct errors in the use of language; form sentences of the words defined in the Reader; require the pupil to give a brief description of some familiar object.

Arithmetic.—Daily exercises in adding and subtracting small numbers; counting by threes, fours, etc., to one hundred and back, in all classes of this grade; the idea of multiplication and division developed by the use of the numeral frame and otherwise; review of Roman and Arabic figures, with exercises in writing the same on the slate and board.

Oral Instruction.—Common objects illustrated by pictures and otherwise.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—No. 5 reviewed in connection with No. 6, with exercises in drawing on the slate.

Drawing.—Bartholomew's Drawing Charts and Cards.

Writing.—Capitals and small letters written with pencil on slates and paper; group letters according to similarity of form; form words of letters named by the teacher, and also write words occurring in the reading and spelling lessons; special attention given to position and method of holding pencil.

Music.—Continue the practice of five-note exercises. Introduce the staff, also the G cleff with the five notes written on the staff. Sing scale names 1 2 3—1 2 3 4—1 2 3 4 5; repeat with pitch names and syllables. Great care should be taken in giving the vowel sounds. Practice from chart, in connection with exercises on the board.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader; Primary Speller, from the sixty-eighth to the seventy-ninth page; frequent exercises in calling words at sight from cards and charts, and afterwards spelling the same; pupils should be able to point and explain title page, table of contents, leaves, pages, margin, frontispiece, etc. Hillard's Charts Nos. 7 and 8.

Arithmetic.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division taught orally; miscellaneous questions under each rule. Allow no counting of fingers. Arabic and Roman notation continued; numbers written on slate, paper and black-board; add columns of tens and units on slate and black-board, no result to exceed fifty.

Oral Instruction.—Parts, form and color, illustrated by common objects; plants and animals, those with which the children are familiar; names of the counties in the state; some facts in relation to our own city, etc.

Language, Music, Writing and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Boston Primary School Tablets.—Review of Nos. 17 and 18, use of punctuation marks commenced; No. 7, drawing and oral lessons on the objects.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader; Primary Speller completed and reviewed, omitting pages sixty-first to sixty-seventh, inclusive, and eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, and eighty-ninth pages; questions

on pronunciation; commence abbreviations; words from reading and spelling lessons spelled by sounds and by letters. Miscellaneous reading, as in second class. The meaning of what is read should be made plain by the use of definitions and illustrations. Daily exercises in spelling miscellaneous words, especially those occurring in the various lessons. Special attention given to fluency of utterance, distinct articulation, and correct pronunciation.

Hillard's Charts; Frequent drills on Nos. 2 and 5.

Music, Writing and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Oral Instruction.—Objects, trades and occupations; globes and maps used to illustrate.

Language.—Write sentences dictated by the teacher. Pupils to correct errors they have noticed. Give synonyms of words occurring in the reading lessons. Observe previous directions.

Arithmetic.—Primary Arithmetic to fifty-seventh page. Miscellaneous exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; tables of multiplication and division to 10 times 10, and 100 divided by 10, on slates and black-boards. Walton's Tables and Charts; Roman and Arabic notation continued to 500; adding and subtracting numbers of four figures, no figure in the subtrahend to exceed the corresponding figure in the minuend.

The use of the text-book in Arithmetic is allowed in this grade, yet most of the instruction should be oral, the book merely serving as a guide to the teacher so that there may be uniformity in the different schools.

NOTE.—In localities where it is practicable, there will be three grades of Primary schools. In such schools the lowest grade will take the course prescribed for the second and third classes of the lowest Primary schools; the next higher grade that prescribed for the first class of the Second Primary, and the third class of the First Primary, and the higher grade that prescribed for the first and second classes of the First Primary.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SIXTH DIVISION,

OR

SECOND MIDDLE SCHOOL.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Fourth Reader.*Spelling.*—Words selected from reading lessons.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual to fiftieth page; Walton's Tables and Charts; addition and subtraction of numbers containing five figures; multiplication of numbers containing four figures in the multiplicand and one in the multiplier; division of numbers one period in the dividend, one figure in the divisor; frequent exercises in combination of numbers so varied as to combine accuracy with rapidity.

Drawing.—Book No. 1.*Writing.*—Book No. 1.

Oral Instruction.—Place and direction; location of some of the principal countries of this world, and some of the products of those countries; continue the course arranged for previous grades.

Music.—Introduce the different marks of expression, mp, p, pp, mf, f, ff, cres. < dim. > ; also dotted half and quarter notes, and rests, and all the different signs of music. Commence the transposition of the scale. Practice all the different kinds of measure, double, triple, quadruple, and sextuple measure, with correct accent. Write numbers on the board and require pupils to copy in notes.

Language.—Correct errors in the use of language. Write sentences containing words in the reading lessons. Pupils copy sentences read by the teacher, also sentences written on the black-board by the teacher. Use of capitals, punctuation marks and abbreviations continued.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Third Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller to sixty-second page, with special attention to sound of letters; in reading and spelling careful

attention given to enunciation, pronunciation and meaning of words.

Writing.—Book No. 1, and writing on slates.

Drawing.—Book No. 1; review of tablets Nos. 5 and 6; attention given to lines and angles; different kinds of each; meaning of *straight, oblique, curved*, etc., as applied to lines, and *right, obtuse*, etc., applied to angles, thoroughly understood.

Arithmetic.—Primary completed; Walton's Tables and Charts.

Exercises in combination of numbers; multiplication and division tables thoroughly studied; 12 multiplied by 12, and 144 divided by 12, frequently placed on the slate and board; notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction of numbers containing four figures; multiplication of numbers, one period in the multiplicand and one figure in the multiplier.

Music and Language.—Observe previous directions.

Oral Instruction.—Review of all topics prescribed for Primary Schools; historical sketches; the facts of geography made attractive by simple illustrations; natural divisions of land and water; products and staple commodities of several states; location and direction of some of the most prominent objects, and principal places in the city and vicinity; avoid teaching too many facts at one time.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Fourth Reader.

Spelling.—Miscellaneous words selected; daily exercise.

Writing, Drawing, Music, Language and Oral Instruction.—Observe previous directions.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual to thirty-third page; Walton's Charts and Tables, daily exercise. Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Third Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller to forty-sixth page.

Arithmetic.—Primary completed; Walton's Charts and Tables. Observe previous directions.

Music, Writing, Drawing, Language and Oral Instruction.—Observe previous directions.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Fourth Reader.

Spelling.—Miscellaneous words selected; daily exercise.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to fiftieth page; Walton's Charts and Tables. Observe previous directions.

Writing, Drawing, Music, Language and Oral Instruction.—Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Third Reader; Hillard's Charts No. 2.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from forty-sixth to sixty-second page; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to thirty-third page; Walton's Charts and Tables. Observe previous directions.

Language, Drawing, Writing, Music and Oral Instruction.—Observe previous directions.

FIFTH DIVISION,

OR

FIRST MIDDLE SCHOOL.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 2; words for spelling selected from reading lessons and from other text-books used in the school; review of punctuation marks; the use of capitals and abbreviations; attention given to meaning of words in the reading lesson; pupils to repeat in their own language the subject of the reading lesson.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to eighty-sixth page, omitting pages sixty-four, sixty-five and sixty-six; Walton's Charts and Tables. Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1.

Writing.—Book No. 2.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

Music.—Continue short exercises with reviews. Practice individual reading of notes, from Second Music Reader. Commence simple exercises in two parts, introduce flat seven, and sharp four. Teach the scale by intervals.

Geography.—Central and Western States, and Territories.

Oral Instruction.—The National Flag, Coat of Arms, etc.; historical sketches, discovery of America, War of the Revolution, etc.; selections from some work upon history read to the pupils.

Language.—Name *nouns* and *pronouns* in the reading lessons; correct false syntax. Teach the meaning of the *terms*, *sentence*, *statement*, *questions*, and *command*. Pupils find statements, questions, and *commands* in their text-books. Teach pupils to observe that statements and commands begin with a capital, and end with a period, and that a question begins with a capital, and ends with a question-mark. Write statements, questions, and commands, and change them from one form to another; make several statements about the same thing, connecting them with the word *and*. Teach that a comma is used in such statements to show that a word or words have been omitted. Write lists of such words on the board, and require pupils to use them in statements, questions, and commands, orally and in writing. Pupils should have a clear understanding of the meaning of the words used.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Fourth Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 1.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from ninety-first to one hundred and tenth page.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual to seventy-seventh page; Walton's Tables and Charts; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1; addition and subtraction continued, numbers containing five figures; multiplication and division of numbers of four figures in the multiplicand and dividend, and two in the multiplier and divisor.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

Writing.—Book No. 2; careful attention paid to position of body, method of holding pen, etc.

Language.—Correct errors in the use of language. Write sentences containing words in the different text books used in this class, and also sentences containing miscellaneous words selected by the pupils.

Music.—Observe previous directions.

Oral Instruction.—Historical sketches the same as in first class; Columbus, King Philip, and others.

Geography.—New England and Middle Atlantic States.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 2; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical to forty-second page; Walton's Charts and Tables; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1, daily exercise. Observe previous directions.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

Writing.—Book No. 2.

History, Language and Music.—Observe previous directions.

Geography.—Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Fourth Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 1.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from ninety-first to one hundred and tenth page.

Arithmetic. Intellectual, to seventy-seventh page; Walton's Tables and Charts; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1. Observe previous directions.

History, Music and Language.—Observe previous directions.

Writing.—Book No. 2.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

Geography.—New England States.

SUMMER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 2; miscellaneous spelling.

Geography.—Central States and Territories.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to eighty-sixth page; Walton's Tables and Charts; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1. Observe previous directions.

History, Language and Music.—Observe previous directions.

Writing.—Book No. 2.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fourth Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 1; miscellaneous spelling, daily exercise; Hillard's Chart, No. 2.

Geography.—Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States.

Arithmetic.—Walton's Charts and Tables, daily exercise; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 1. Observe previous directions.

Writing.—Book No. 2, careful attention paid to position of body, method of holding pen, etc.

Drawing.—Book No. 2.

History, Music and Language.—Observe previous directions.

FOURTH DIVISION.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader, with miscellaneous exercises in spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to one hundred and sixteenth page, and review; Putnam Drill Cards No. 1; Walton's Tables and Charts.

Geography.—Intermediate, from seventieth to eighty-fifth page.

Writing.—Book No. 3.

Drawing.—Book No. 3.

History.—Oral instruction.

Music.—Practice from Chart No. 2 to page 26, in connection with Music Reader 2d Book. Practice the triads of the scale in varied forms; introduce chromatic scale; continue two part songs.

Language.—Pupils to name the action-words in the reading lessons, afterwards writing sentences containing these action-words. Teach the proper method of writing abbreviations and contractions with the use of the period and apostrophe in such cases. Write a list of abbreviations and contractions on the board, and require pupils to use them in sentences. Dictate sentences containing abbreviations and contractions; similar exercises in teaching the use of quotation marks. Pupils to find abbreviations, contractions, and quotation marks in reading lessons. Correct false syntax. Teach the use of the article.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Intermediate Reader, and Child's Book of Nature, Part 3.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, to one hundred and thirty-third page.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to one hundred and twentieth page and thoroughly reviewed; Practical Arithmetic taught orally; Putnam Drill Cards No. 2; Walton's Charts and Tables.

History.—Oral instruction.

Geography.—Intermediate to nineteenth page, and from fifty-second to fifty-seventh page.

Drawing, Writing and Music.—Observe previous directions.

Language.—Name *nouns* and *pronouns*, giving person and number; write sentences containing parts of speech learned; correct false syntax; teach the difference between common and proper names; write lists of common and proper names, afterwards using the same names in sentences; write sentences containing different kinds of nouns and pronouns, also sentences containing names of the days of the week, months of the year, and the seasons; write sentences from dictation; correct sentences written incorrectly on the board; special attention given to orthography, use of capitals and punctuation.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Intermediate Reader.

Spelling.—Oral and written; daily exercise.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to one hundred and sixteenth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 2; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Geography.—Intermediate, from fifty-seventh to seventieth page.

History, Language, Drawing, Writing and Music—Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Intermediate Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 3.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller to one hundred and thirteenth page.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to one hundred and eighth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 2; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Language, Music, History, Writing and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Geography.—Intermediate, to nineteenth page, and from fifty-second to fifty-seventh page.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader; miscellaneous spelling, oral and written.

Geography.—Intermediate from seventieth to eighty-fifth page.

Arithmetic.—Putnam Drill Cards No. 2; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Language, Music, History, Writing and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Intermediate Reader and Child's Book of Nature, Part 3; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to one hundred and twentieth page, and thoroughly reviewed; Practical, to one hundred and sixth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 2; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Geography.—Intermediate from fifty-seventh to seventieth page.

Drawing, History, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

THIRD DIVISION.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Franklin Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to one hundred and twentieth page; Practical, to two hundred and sixteenth page, omitting articles 224 to 230, inclusive; Putnam Drill Cards Nos. 3 and 4.

Drawing.—Book No. 4.

Writing.—Book No. 4.

Music.—Teach the minor scale in A relative, to C major, and the minor triads. Continue reading three-part songs.

Geography.—Intermediate, from forty-first to fifty-second page.

History.—Campbell's used as a reading book, completed.

Language.—Pupils should now be taught the classes and properties of the different parts of speech learned, also the use of adverbs; change sentences from one form to another; write impromptu compositions upon familiar subjects; observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Franklin Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to one hundred and seventy-fifth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 3.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

Geography.—Intermediate, from nineteenth to forty-first page.

History.—Campbell's, used as a reading book, to seventy-fifth page.

Language.—Name nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives in the reading lessons; write sentences containing the parts of speech learned; pupils now to be taught that the subject and predicate are the essential parts of a sentence; write sentences containing simple subject and predicate; copy passages read by the teacher; copy passages from the reading lessons, using different words to express the same meaning. Pupils begin letter writing; give special attention to the different parts of the letter, including, first, superscription, that is, place, date and address; second, body, that is, sentences, lines and paragraphs; third, subscription, that is, regards and signature; fourth, proper manner of folding; fifth, address on envelope; sixth, place of stamp, etc.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Franklin Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from sixty-second to ninety-first page, and review of the whole book.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, to one hundred and twentieth page and reviewed; Practical, to one hundred ninety-fifth page and reviewed; Putnam Drill Cards No. 3; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Geography.—Intermediate, from forty-first to fifty-second page.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

History.—Campbell's, used as a reading book, to one hundred thirty-seventh page.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Franklin Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to one hundred and fifty-eighth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 3; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

Geography.—Review.

History.—Campbell's, to seventy-fifth page.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Franklin Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to two hundred and twelfth page, omitting articles 224 to 230, inclusive; Putnam Drill Cards Nos. 3 and 4; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Geography.—Review.

History.—Campbell's, completed.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Franklin Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller, from sixty-second to ninety-first page, and reviewed.

Geography.—Intermediate, from nineteenth to forty-first page.

Arithmetic.—Practical, to one hundred and seventy-fifth page; Intellectual, to ninetieth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 3; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing. Observe previous directions.

History.—Campbell's to one hundred thirty-seventh page.

SECOND DIVISION.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader, miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical, reviewed; Putnam Drill Cards, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Language.—Pupils should now be taught that all the words in our language can be divided into nine classes, called parts of speech; name the different parts of speech in the reading lessons, and write sentences containing them; teach the meaning of the words, idea, thought, word, phrase, clause, sentence, etc.; find examples of each of the above-named terms in the reading lessons; frequent exercises in writing compositions; letter writing continued; avoid long and tedious formulas for parsing; text-book commenced.

Music.—Pupils should be able to read notes at sight in nine different keys; judicious vocal exercises should be practiced daily, solfeggios, etc.

History.—Campbell's, to one hundred and sixty-ninth page and reviewed.

Geography.—Review of United States.

Drawing and Writing.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Franklin Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Review of Comprehensive Speller.

Geography.—Review of South America and Africa.

Arithmetic.—Practical, from two hundred and twenty-seventh to two hundred and fifty-ninth page; Putnam Drill Cards No. 4; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

History.—Campbell's to eighty-seventh page.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling.

Geography.—Intermediate, review of Europe and Asia.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, from one hundred twentieth page, completed. Putnam Drill Cards, Nos. 2 and 3.

History.—Campbell's, to one hundred sixty-ninth page.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing. Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Franklin Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Comprehensive Speller reviewed.

Arithmetic.—Practical, from two hundred twenty-seventh, to two hundred fifty-ninth page; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 4; Walton's Charts and Tables.

Geography.—Review of South America and Africa.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

History.—Campbell's to seventy-fifth page.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling.

Arithmetic.—Practical, reviewed; Putnam Drill Cards, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Music and Drawing.—Observe previous directions.

Geography.—Review of United States.

History.—Campbell's, reviewed.

Language.—Text-book commenced. Observe previous directions.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader; miscellaneous spelling.

History.—Campbell's, to one hundred and forty-sixth page.

Arithmetic.—Intellectual, from one hundred and twentieth page completed; Putnam Drill Cards, No. 4.

Geography.—Review of Europe and Asia.

Drawing, Language, Music and Writing.—Observe previous directions.

FIRST DIVISION.

FALL TERM—SIXTEEN WEEKS.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

History.—Campbell's, completed and reviewed.

Arithmetic.—Practical, completed.

Language.—Text book continued; pupils will write different kinds of letters, such as business letters, familiar letters of introduction and friendship, notes of invitation, acceptances and regret; abstracts of lessons in history, geography, and other branches; selections of poetry in the Reader changed to prose. Attention given to writing promissory notes, bills of goods, etc. Observe directions for preceding grades.

Drawing, Writing and Spelling.

Music.—Singing at sight constitutes the chief study of the class, paying especial attention to the correct method of producing tone. Pupils should understand all the signs and characters used in musical composition, and be able to comprehend, and read at sight any ordinary music.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

Geography.—Intermediate, reviewed.

Physiology.

Writing and Spelling.

Arithmetic.—Putnam Drill Cards; Walton's Tables and Charts.

Language.—Observe previous directions.

Drawing.

Music.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

Civil Government.

Writing, Spelling, Drawing and Music.

Arithmetic.—Reviewed.

Language.—Write abstracts of lessons of the day, of descriptions, stories, etc., read by the teacher; compositions upon topics suggested by events of the day.

Scholars promoted to the first division at the beginning of the Winter Term, to pursue such a course for two terms as shall be determined hereafter.

Declamations in each grade of the Grammar school.

Teachers in each grade should observe the directions given for previous grades.

Ungraded and partially graded schools will follow the course as closely as practicable, having as few classes in the school as possible. The tendency in the schools in the rural districts is to increase the number of classes, thereby impairing the efficiency of the schools.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

The programme includes nine classes, the work of each class covering a period of one year.

The number of hours per week allotted to each study or exercise is indicated by the figure annexed; the whole number of school hours per week being twenty-five in Primary schools and thirty in other grades.

THIRD PRIMARY.

	Hours.		Hours.
Reading,	9 1-2	Oral Instruction,	2 1-2
Spelling,	2 1-2	Music,	1 1-2
Printing (first half of the	} 2 1-2	Physical Exercises,	1 1-2
' year),		Drawing,	1
Writing, (last half of the		Opening Exercises and	
year),		Recesses,	4

SECOND PRIMARY.

Reading,	8	Music,	1 1-2
Spelling,	2 1-2	Physical Exercises,	1 1-4
Writing,	2	Drawing,	1
Arithmetic,	2 1-2	Opening Exercises and Re-	
Oral Instruction,	2 1-4	cesses,	4

FIRST PRIMARY.

	Hours.		Hours.
Reading,	8	Music,	1 1-2
Spelling,	2 1-2	Physical Exercises, . .	1 1-4
Writing,	2	Drawing,	1
Arithmetic,	2 1-2	Opening Exercises and Re-	
Oral Instruction,	2 1-4	cesses,	4

SECOND MIDDLE.

Reading,	8	Physical Exercises, . .	1
Spelling,	3	Drawing,	1
Writing,	2 1-2	Language,	2
Arithmetic,	4	Opening Exercises and Re-	
Oral Instruction,	2	cesses,	5
Music,	1 1-2		

FIRST MIDDLE.

Reading,	7 1-2	Physical Exercises, . .	1
Spelling,	2 1-2	Drawing,	1
Writing,	2 1-2	Language,	2
Arithmetic,	5	Opening Exercises and	
Oral Instruction,	2	Recesses,	5
Music,	1 1-2		

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—FOURTH DIVISION.

Reading,	6	Drawing,	1
Spelling,	2 1-2	Language,	3
Writing,	2 1-2	Geography,	1
Arithmetic,	4 1-2	Declamations,	1
Oral Instruction,	1	Opening Exercises and	
Music,	1 1-2	Recesses,	5
Physical Exercises,	1		

THIRD DIVISION.

Reading,	5	Language,	3
Spelling,	1 1-2	Geography,	4
Writing,	2	History,	1
Arithmetic,	4	Declamations,	1

	Hours.		Hours.
Music,	1 1-2	Opening Exercises and	
Physical Exercises,	1	Recesses,	5
Drawing,	1		

SECOND DIVISION.

Reading,	5	Drawing,	1
Spelling,	1	Language,	4
Writing,	1	History,	3 1-2
Arithmetic,	4	Declamations,	1
Oral Instruction,	2	Opening Exercises and	
Music,	1 1-2	Recesses,	5
Physical Exercises,	1		

FIRST DIVISION.

Reading,	4	History,	3
Spelling,	1	Civil Government,	3-4
Writing and Bookkeeping,	1	Geography,	3-4
Arithmetic,	4	Physiology,	3-4
Oral Instruction,	3-4	Declamations and Com-	
Music,	1 1-2	positions,	1 1-2
Physical Exercises,	1	Opening Exercises and	
Drawing,	1	Recesses,	5
Language,	4		

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE PRIMARY, MIDDLE, AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Hilliard's series of Reading-books with Charts.
 Worcester's Primary and Comprehensive Speller.
 Walton's Primary and Intellectual Arithmetics.
 Robinson's Practical Arithmetic.
 Quackenbos' Grammars.
 Seavey's History.
 Campbell's History.
 Guyot's Intermediate and Elementary Geographies.
 Cutter's Physiology.
 Mason's Music Readers.
 Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Writing Books.
 Bartholomew's Drawing Books, Cards, and Charts.

HIGH SCHOOL.

CLASSICAL COURSE OF FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Algebra; English Grammar; Physical Geography; Reading and Spelling.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra; Natural History; English Composition; Reading and Spelling.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry; Ancient History; Latin Lessons.

SECOND YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Geometry; Ancient and Modern History; Latin Lessons.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry; Cæsar; Natural Philosophy.

THIRD TERM.

Botany; Natural Philosophy; Cæsar.

THIRD YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Cæsar and Virgil; Astronomy.

SECOND TERM.

Geology; Virgil; English Literature.

THIRD TERM.

Virgil; English Literature; Geography; Spelling.

FOURTH YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Virgil and Cicero; Chemistry; Arithmetic; Reading.

SECOND TERM.

Cicero; Mental Philosophy; U. S. History reviewed.

THIRD TERM.

Odes of Horace; Political Economy; English Grammar.

ENGLISH COURSE OF THREE YEARS.

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Algebra; English Grammar; Physical Geography; Reading and Spelling.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra; English Grammar; Natural History; Reading and Spelling.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry; Ancient History; Botany.

SECOND YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Geometry; Ancient and Modern History; Rhetoric.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy; English Literature.

THIRD TERM.

Natural Philosophy; English Literature.

THIRD YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Astronomy; Chemistry; Arithmetic; Reading.

SECOND TERM.

Geology; Mental Philosophy; U. S. History reviewed.

THIRD TERM.

Political Economy; English Grammar; Geography; Spelling.

Pupils preparing for college to pursue such a Classical Course as will meet the requirements of the colleges they propose to enter. Classes in French and Drawing will be formed for those who desire to pursue these branches.

Declamations and Compositions at regular intervals throughout the course.

Vocal Music throughout the course.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1873.

CHARLES H. BARTLETT, Mayor,
ex-officio CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward 1.—Henry E. Burnham.
Ward 2.—Marshall P. Hall, *Clerk*.
Ward 3.—Daniel Clark.
Ward 4.—Nathan P. Hunt.
Ward 5.—Frank J. Murray.
Ward 6.—Frank G. Clark,
Ward 7.—George P. Rockwell.
Ward 8.—George H. Colby.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office—No. 5 City Hall ; Office Hours from 8 to 9 A. M.,
school days.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Finance, Accounts, and Claims.—Messrs. Daniel Clark, Smith, Hall, and the Mayor.

Repairs, Furniture, and Supplies.—Messrs. Edgerly, Colby, Smith and Hunt.

Text-Books and Apparatus.—Messrs. Hall, Edgerly, F. G. Clark and Burnham.

Fuel and Heating.—The Mayor, Messrs. Colby, Daniel Clark and Edgerly.

Examination of Teachers.—Messrs. Burnham, Murray, Hunt and Edgerly.

Truancy.—Messrs. F. G. Clark, Murray, Hall and Edgerly.

Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.—Messrs. Hunt, Daniel Clark, Rockwell and Edgerly.

Evening Schools.—Messrs. Hall, Murray and Smith.

Music.—Messrs. Daniel Clark and Rockwell.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Schools in High School Building, at Wilson Hill, and Suburban Schools Nos. 7 and 8.—Messrs. Daniel Clark, Hall and Hunt.

Schools on Spring Street.—Messrs. Burnham and Daniel Clark.

Schools on Franklin Street.—Messrs. Hall and Rockwell.

Schools on Lincoln Street.—Messrs. Hunt and Hall.

Schools on Lowell Street, in Intermediate Building, and Bakersville.—Messrs. Murray and Daniel Clark.

Training School.—Messrs. F. G. Clark and Daniel Clark.

Suburban Schools Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 9.—Messrs. F. G. Clark and Murray.

Schools in Piscataquog.—Messrs. Rockwell and Colby.

Schools in Amoskeag, on Blodgett Street, and Suburban School No. 1.—Messrs. Colby and Burnham.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

January, 1873.

HIGH SCHOOL—BEECH STREET.

Principal, W. W. Colburn.
 Assistants, Mary E. Clough,
 Lucretia E. Manahan,
 Emma J. Ela.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—MANCHESTER STREET.

Principal, Alfred S. Hall.
 Assistant, Abbie S. McClintock.

TRAINING SCHOOL—MERRIMACK STREET.

Principal Higher Department, Nancy S. Bunton.
 Assistant, Mintie C. Edgerly.
 Principal Primary Department, Martha N. Mason,
 Assistant, Anna O. Heath.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SPRING STREET.

Principal, William E. Buck.
 Assistants, Mary A. Buzzel,
 Anstrice G. Flanders,
 Sarah J. Greene,
 Lizzie S. Campbell.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—FRANKLIN STREET.

Principal, Daniel A. Clifford.
 Assistants, Mary F. Dana,
 Lottie R. Adams,
 Carrie E. Reid.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LINCOLN STREET.

Principal, Benjamin F. Dame.
 Assistants, Lizzie H. Patterson,
 Julia A. Baker,
 Mary J. Fife,
 Annette McDoel,
 Eliza I. Young,
 Isabelle R. Daniels,
 Anna J. Dana,
 Rocilla M. Tuson.

PISCATAQUOG GRAMMAR SCHOOL—CENTER STREET.

Principal, Allen A. Bennet.
 Assistants, Martha J. Boyd,
 Addie M. Lear.

AMOSKEAG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal, Charles F. Morrill.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Blodgett Street.—Nellie I. Sanderson.
 “ 3, Lowell Street.—Mary L. Sleeper.
 “ 7, Franklin Street.—Hattie G. Flanders.
 “ 8, Franklin Street.—C. Augusta Abbott.
 “ 9, Spring Street.—Hattie S. Tozer.
 “ 10, Spring Street.—Lizzie P. Gove.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Blodgett Street.—Ellen B. Rowell.
 “ 2, Lowell Street.—Emma F. Bean.

- No. 3, Beech Street.—Georgianna Dow.
 “ 4, Beech Street.—Mary E. Ireland.
 “ 5, Lowell Street.—Annie M. Offut.
 “ 6, Wilson Hill.—Abbie E. Abbott.
 “ 7, Wilson Hill.—Emma H. Perley.
 “ 9, Manchester Street.—Helen M. Morrill.
 “ 10, Manchester Street.—Nellie Pearson.
 “ 11, Franklin Street.—E. Jennie Campbell.
 “ 12, Franklin Street.—Martha W. Hubbard.
 “ 13, Spring Street.—Emma A. Cross.
 “ 14, Spring Street.—Gertrude W. Borden.
 “ 15, North Main Street.—Sarah D. Lord.
 “ 16, North Main Street.—Celia M. Chase.
 “ 17, South Main Street.—Alice G. Lord.
 “ 18, Amoskeag.—Kate E. Joy.
 “ 19, Amoskeag.—Nellie E. Tappan.
 “ 20, South Main Street.—Clara N. Brown.
 “ 21, North Main Street.—Ella F. Salisbury.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

- No. 1, Stark District.—Nellie M. Cate.
 “ 3, Bakersville.—Principal, Addie M. Chase.
 Assistant, Addie A. Marshall,
 No. 4, Goffe's Falls.—Georgie A. Nute.
 “ 5, Harvey District.—Sylvester Brown.
 “ 6, Webster's Mills.—Mary J. Reid.
 “ 7, Hallsville.—Principal, Maria H. Hildreth,
 Assistant, Mary B. Lane.
 No. 8, Massabesic.—Marianna Waite.
 “ 9, Mosquito Pond.—Etta M. George.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. J. Kimball.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1872.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

To cash on hand January 1, 1872,	\$3,751 29	
State Bonds sold,	2,000 00	
Cash of State on acc't of soldiers' bounties,	61 12	
Water Bonds sold,	288,452 50	
Temporary Loan,	53,398 57	
Taxes, 1872, collected,	221,603 47	
Dog tax,	344 00	
Abated,	478 22	
Discounted,	5,522 10	
	<hr/>	227,947 79
Taxes, 1871, collected,	25,425 13	
Dog tax,	118 00	
Abated,	182 84	
	<hr/>	25,725 97
Taxes, 1870, collected,	1,936 98	
Dog tax,	22 00	
Abated,	120 69	
	<hr/>	2,079 67
Taxes, 1869, collected,	617 20	
Dog tax,	5 00	
Abated,	220 61	
	<hr/>	842 81
Taxes, 1868, collected,	246 53	
Dog tax,	5 00	
Abated,	208 13	
	<hr/>	459 66

Taxes, 1867, collected, . . .	159 44	
“ abated, . . .	227 75	
		387 19
Taxes, 1866, collected, . . .	14 59	
Costs on non-resident taxes, . . .	24 00	
Interest on taxes, . . .	1,231 19	
Savings Bank tax, . . .	30,576 76	
Railroad tax, . . .	17,120 77	
Insurance tax, . . .	423 38	
Literary Fund, . . .	1,120 00	
Police Court costs and fines, . . .	5,715 08	
Land sold from farm, . . .	1,885 32	
School-house lot, corner Wilson and Lowell Streets, 1st payment, . . .	269 19	
Lot corner Hanover and Belmont Streets, 1st payment, . . .	915 33	
Stark (old) school-house, . . .	45 00	
Interest on State Bonds, . . .	3,774 00	
County of Hillsboro' for board of inmates at Reform School, . . .	2,234 27	
Town of Merrimack for board of inmates at Reform School, . . .	70 86	
Town of Hillsboro' for board of inmates at Reform School, . . .	6 00	
J. Wallace for board of inmates at Reform School, . . .	42 85	
Town of Alexandria for support of Nellie M. Pickering, . . .	17 20	
Town of Hooksett for support of Mrs. Mary George, . . .	6 68	
City Farm for grass on commons for 1871, . . .	90 00	
Produce and labor from City Farm, . . .	2,864 60	
Interest on Water Bonds, . . .	7,407 73	
Lots, &c., sold in Pine-Grove Cemetery, . . .	1,218 79	
True E. Dudley for stone, . . .	30 25	

J. McCaulley for discount on load of hay, .	1 00
Rent of tenements,	104 75
“ City Hall,	350 00
“ Stores,	2,114 80
“ Hearse,	100 00
“ No. 6 Wardroom,	18 00
“ Water,	103 50
License to shows,	673 00
“ to enter sewers,	781 15
“ to keep dogs,	312 88
Water Works for repairing paving,	26 75
Highway Dist. No. 2 for work of city teams,	1,209 05
Paving streets, for work of city teams,	389 00
New Highways, “ “	42 75
Commons, “ “	22 00
Lincoln-St. School-house, “	30 00
Samuel Brown, jr. for loam sold,	101 00
Horse sold,	100 00
Work of laborers,	9 63
Fees for weighing,	288 42
Republican Club for gas,	2 76
Cyrus Dunn for old plank,	8 00
L. Searles for posts,	2 16
J. Campbell for use of cart,	20 50
Bailey & Delany, “	20 25
Pupils from other towns for tuition,	122 00
J. G. Edgerly for old books sold,	26 30
M. Prout for damage to sheep done by dog,	11 00
Old windows sold from City Hall,	9 00
J. J. Bennett for brick,	26 00

\$689,236 06

PAUPERS OFF FARM.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$284 07	
Appropriations,	1,500 00	
County of Hillsboro' for board of inmates of Reform School, . . .	2,234 27	
Town of Merrimack for board of inmates of Reform School, . . .	70 86	
Town of Hillsborough for board of inmates of Reform School, . . .	6 00	
J. Wallace for board at Reform School,	92 85	
Town of Alexandria for aid to Nellie M. Pickering,	17 20	
Town of Hooksett, aid to Mrs. Mary George,	6 68	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	4,211 93	
Transferred to reserved fund, . . .	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,711 93

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for dry goods,	\$3 25
for medicines,	15 13
for provisions,	318 26
for fuel,	204 42
for boots and shoes,	17 78
for teams,	10 50
for printing,	9 50
for burial of F. B. Kimball, . . .	28 00
for board of inmates of Ref'm School,	2,551 14
for board of family of J. M. Dickey,	32 00

Paid for W. S. Dearborn, . . .	\$16 00	
for James Wyman, . . .	11 00	
for aid to C. Haselton, . . .	16 00	
Unity for supp't of Ella Vincent and family, . . .	20 57	
To expense of bringing said family to Manchester, . . .	21 50	
expense of carrying Nellie M. Pickering to Alexandria, . .	17 20	
bills for nursing, provisions, and fuel for Mrs. John Davis, . .	254 13	
expense of moving Tim Quinn's family, . . .	2 00	
expense of moving Rich'd Dame from Nashua, . . .	8 75	
bill paid A. Story & Co. for aid to Roswell Towns, . . .	48 50	
bill paid John K. Richardson for board of Alfred Craig, . . .	16 00	
bill paid for searching records of other towns, . . .	10 83	
	<hr/>	
Amount, . . .	3,632 46	
To balance to new account, . . .	79 47	
	<hr/>	\$3,711 93

CITY FARM.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$326 20	
Appropriation, . . .	800 00	
Reserved fund, . . .	1,200 00	
Hillsborough County for board of paupers, . . .	140 69	
Receipts for labor and produce, . .	2,723 91	
	<hr/>	\$5,190 80

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

To Superintendent's salary, . . .	\$500 00
" " by special vote of City Council, . . .	100 00
Paid laborers,	977 84
for housework,	156 50
for groceries and provisions, . . .	540 00
for grain and meal,	584 97
for hardware and tools,	127 54
for stoves and repairing,	103 59
for 4 pairs oxen,	730 00
for 5 cows,	169 00
for 2 bulls,	80 00
for lime and cement,	5 60
for plaster,	15 00
for repairing lead pipe,	1 75
for boots and shoes,	52 15
for phosphates and seeds,	119 45
for tobacco,	14 19
for dry goods,	32 06
for meat,	100 89
for clothing,	54 87
for wheat,	18 00
for team work,	10 00
for fish,	6 68
for crackers,	8 50
for blacksmithing,	113 73
for leveler and breaker,	25 00
for filing saws,	3 70
for potatoes,	22 87
for lumber,	22 42
for plow,	5 00
for crockery,	17 45
for medicine,	1 20

Paid for mirrors,	\$1 67	
for pasturing,	18 00	
for making and repairing cart,	66 06	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	4,805 68	
To Balance to new account, . .	385 12	
	<hr/>	\$5,190 80

CITY TEAMS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$32 63	
Appropriation,	1,000 00	
Transferred from appropriation for		
Fire Department,	1,600 00	
Received for horse sold, . . .	100 00	
Discount on load of hay, . . .	1 00	
Received of Highway Dist. No. 2,		
work of teams,	1,209 00	
“ Paving streets, work		
of teams,	389 00	
“ New highways, work		
of teams,	42 75	
“ Commons, work of		
teams,	22 00	
“ Lincoln-Street School		
house,	30 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,426 38

EXPENDITURES.

To paid teamsters,	\$1,220 50
for grain,	830 65
for hay,	1,285 13
for straw,	67 62

To paid for shoeing,	\$188 94	
for harnesses and repairs, . .	140 36	
for carts and repairs,	303 75	
for medicine and doctors' bills,	75 37	
for disinfectants,	8 32	
for gas,	9 00	
for team,	2 50	
for repairing pump and stalls, .	3 91	
for oil, salt, pails, brooms, &c.,	46 29	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$4,182 34	
Balance to new account,	244 04	
	<hr/>	\$4,426 38

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 1.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$110 20	
Appropriation,	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$310 20

EXPENDITURES.

To paid Superintendent,	\$10 50	
for labor,	155 40	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$165 90	
Balance to new account,	144 30	
	<hr/>	\$310 20

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 2.

By Balance from old account, . . .	\$466 36	
Appropriation,	10,000 00	
Transferred from reserved fund, . . .	600 00	
Received for labor,	9 63	
“ posts,	2 16	
“ use of carts,	40 75	
	<hr/>	\$11,118 90

EXPENDITURES.

To paid Russell White, as Superin-		
tendent,	\$786 00	
Russell White, use of horse		
and wagon (1871),	132 00	
do. (1872),	132 00	
teamsters,	998 10	
city teams,	1,209 00	
other teams,	933 50	
laborers,	5,407 95	
for rubber coats and oil suits, . . .	26 00	
for oil, powder and fuse,	17 30	
for concrete crossings,	977 07	
for repairing bridges,	60 67	
for blacksmith work,	182 01	
for lumber,	1 25	
for tools,	137 21	
for grade stakes and pipe,	36 62	
for cement and masonry,	33 25	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$11,069 93	
Balance to new account,	48 97	
	<hr/>	\$11,118 90

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 3.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$41 34	
Appropriation, . . .	600 00	
Transferred from reserved fund, . . .	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$691 34

EXPENDITURES.

Paid B. F. Mitchell, as Supt., . . .	\$50 00	
D. F. Miller, " . . .	133 00	
laborers,	237 28	
for teams,	229 50	
for plank,	9 49	
for gravel,	20 84	
for sharpening pick,	75	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$680 86	
Balance to new account,	10 48	
	<hr/>	\$691 34

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 4.

By Balance from old account, . . .	\$60 35	CR.
Appropriation,	250 00	
	<hr/>	\$310 35

EXPENDITURES.

Paid R. N. Whittemore, Supt., . . .	\$14 00	DR.
C. C. Webster,	4 00	
for teams,	75 50	
for clay,	8 00	
laborers,	88 88	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	190 38	
Balance to new account,	119 97	
	<hr/>	\$310 35

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 5.

		CR.
By Balance from last year,	\$132 81	
Appropriation,	300 00	
Reserved fund transferred,	50 00	
	<u> </u>	\$482 81

EXPENDITURES.

		DR.
Paid S. B. Hill,	\$71 25	
for labor and teams,	382 57	
for scraper,	10 00	
for steel bar,	2 25	
for hoe,	1 00	
for nails,	59	
for gravel,	3 50	
for lumber,	2 90	
	<u> </u>	
Amount,	474 06	
Balance to new account,	7 75	
	<u> </u>	\$482 81

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 6.

		CR.
By Balance from old account,	\$11 89	
Appropriation,	400 00	
	<u> </u>	\$411 89

EXPENDITURES.

		DR.
Paid D. H. Dickey, salary as Supt.,	\$46 00	
laborers,	125 00	
for team work,	108 71	
for gravel,	2 00	
	<u> </u>	
Amount,	281 71	
Balance to new account,	130 18	
	<u> </u>	\$411 89

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 7.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$17 32	
Appropriation	600 00	
Reserved fund transferred, . . .	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$767 32

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Isaac Huse, Superintendent, . .	\$19 00	
P. O. Woodman, "	58 50	
for labor and team work,	563 79	
for lumber,	96	
for tools,	12 39	
for repairing tools,	10 42	
paving gutter at Hallsville,	96 50	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	761 56	
Balance to new account,	5 76	
	<hr/>	\$767 32

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 8.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$43 12	
Appropriation,	550 00	
	<hr/>	\$593 12

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid L. S. Proctor, Superintendent, . .	\$8 00	
Wm. Parsley, "	58 00	
laborers,	204 33	
for team work,	90 25	

Paid for scraper and pick,	.	.	\$11 50	
for repairing tools,	.	.	2 13	
for lumber and railing,	.	.	8 70	
			<hr/>	
Amount,	.	.	382 91	
Balance to new account,	.	.	210 21	
			<hr/>	\$593 12

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 9.

				CR.
By Balance from last year,	.	.	\$30 04	
Appropriation,	.	.	350 00	
			<hr/>	\$380 04

EXPENDITURES.

				DR.
Paid A. N. Scott, Superintendent,	.	.	\$30 00	
A. W. Corning, " laborers,	.	.	33 00	
for teams,	.	.	117 00	
for plank,	.	.	46 00	
			68 57	
			<hr/>	
Amount,	.	.	294 57	
Balance to new account,	.	.	85 47	
			<hr/>	\$380 04

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 10.

				CR.
By Balance from last year,	.	.	\$4 75	
Appropriation,	.	.	1,000 00	
			<hr/>	\$1,004 75

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid Samuel Brown, Jr., Supt., . . .	\$87 50	
laborers,	302 22	
for team work,	244 16	
for building fence,	27 00	
for tools,	19 45	
for nails, oil and pails,	4 07	
for powder and fuse,	1 27	
for plank,	4 59	
for clay,	47 25	
for repairing bridge,	6 50	
for sharpening tools,	12 16	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$756 11	
Balance to new account,	248 64	
	<hr/>	\$1,004 75

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 11.

Cr.

By Balance from last year,	\$151 02	
Appropriation,	800 00	
	<hr/>	\$951 02

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid Ezra B. Stearns, Supt.,	\$72 00	
Joseph Melvin, "	200 00	
laborers,	452 24	
for team work,	155 99	
for plank,	46 38	
for blacksmith work,	3 22	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$929 83	
Balance to new account,	21 19	
	<hr/>	\$951 02

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 12.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$6 64	
Appropriation,	250 00	
Reserved fund,	125 00	
	<hr/>	\$381 64

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid laborers,	\$262 35	
for team work,	101 32	
for paving,	7 50	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$371 17	
Balance to new account, .	10 47	
	<hr/>	\$381 64

HIGHWAY DISTRICT No. 13.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$11 24	
Appropriation,	2 100 00	
Reserved fund,	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$311 24

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Wm. Campbell, Supt., . . .	\$7 50	
Eben Carr, "	53 00	
laborers,	178 16	
for team work,	49 75	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$288 41	
Balance to new account, .	22 83	
	<hr/>	\$311 24

NEW HIGHWAYS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$18 62	
Appropriation,	9,500 00	
Received for stone and loam sold,	131 26	
" lot, corner of Han-		
over and Belmont		
Sts., 1st payment, .	915 33	
	<hr/>	\$10,565 20

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Samuel Brown, Jr., Supt. .	\$78 00	
laborers,	2,212 28	
for team work,	1,733 28	
for blasting on Pennacook St.,	79 85	
for building bank wall on Ma-		
ple St.,	1,365 06	
" culvert on Beech		
St.,	1,074 00	
Civil Engineer,	248 00	
for building culvert on Elm St.,	275 00	
for teams from stable,	21 50	
for drain pipe,	84 00	
for land taken for Webster St.,	930 00	
for sharpening tools,	1 75	
for land taken for widening		
Concord St.,	36 66	
for widening Concord St., . .	342 39	
Luther Campbell for grading		
Belmont St.,	56 25	
for lot of land on Belmont St.,	1,194 08	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	\$9,732 10	
Transferred to reserved fund,	500 00	
Balance to new account, .	333 10	
	<hr/>	\$10,565 20

AWARDS FOR LANDS TAKEN FOR HIGHWAYS.

Due January 1, 1872.

CR.

By appropriation, \$12,737 00

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for land for widening Manches-	.	
ter Street,	\$24	38

Paid for land for widening Hanover		
Street,	40	63

Paid for land for north extension of		
Elm Street,	1,200	00

Paid for land for south extension of		
Elm Street,	35	00

Paid for land for Valley Street, .	1,687	00
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“ “ Spruce “ .	158	00
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“ “ High “ .	15	00
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“ “ Beech “ .	20	00
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“ “ Central “ .	361	34
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“ “ Pearl “ .	1,249	56
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“ “ Cypress “ .	22	00
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“ “ Bridge “ .	468	00
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“ “ Jewett “ .	239	00
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“ “ Porter “ .	462	00
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“ “ River Road, north, .	300	86
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“ “ Belmont Street, .	131	00
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	6,413	77
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Transferred to reserved fund, .	6,000	00
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Balance to new account, .	323	23
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	\$12,737	00
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PAVING STREETS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$36 83	
Appropriation,	4,500 00	
Reserved fund (transferred,) . .	3,612 07	
Received of Water Works for re- pairing paving,	26 75	
	<hr/>	\$8,175 65

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Russell White, Superintendent,	\$162 00	
Samuel Brown, jr., " . . .	40 00	
laborers,	3,618 59	
for teams,	645 20	
for paving blocks,	3,297 50	
for cobble stone,	19 91	
for flagging stone,	189 80	
for grade stakes,	20 24	
for repairing tools,	69 16	
for engineering,	103 25	
	<hr/>	
	8,165 65	
Balance to new account, . . .	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,175 65

WATERING STREETS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$56 30	
Appropriation,	800 00	
	<hr/>	\$856 30

EXPENDITURES.

Cr.

Paid Mark E. Harvey for self and		
team,	\$720 00	
for repairing water cart, .	29 50	
	<hr/>	
	749 50	
Reserved fund (transferred,) .	100 00	
Balance to new account, .	6 80	
	<hr/>	\$856 30

LIGHTING STREETS.

Cr.

By Balance from last year, . .	\$860 14	
Appropriation,	4,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,360 14

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid for gas,	\$2,402 09	
for lighting lamps, . . .	1,195 01	
for lanterns and lamps, .	240 15	
for repairs of lanterns, .	241 69	
for lamp-posts,	437 00	
for oil, matches and chimneys,	22 02	
for can, faucet and trimmer, .	5 35	
	<hr/>	
	4,543 31	
Transferred to reserved fund,	800 00	
Balance to new account, .	16 83	
	<hr/>	\$5,350 14

GRANITE BRIDGE.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$58 52	
Appropriation, . . .	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$258 52

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for carpenter work repairs, .	\$42 40	
for tinning,	96 81	
for painting,	2 86	
	<hr/>	
	142 07	
Balance to new account, .	116 45	
	<hr/>	\$258 52

AMOSKEAG FALLS BRIDGE.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$86 38	
Appropriation,	1,200 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,286 38

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for stonework, building pier,		
balance of account, . . .	\$799 30	
for repairs,	1 25	
for can, oil and chimneys, .	26 45	
for lighting,	60 00	
	<hr/>	
	887 00	
Balance to new account, .	399 38	
	<hr/>	\$1,286 38

IRON BRIDGE—GRANITE STREET.

CR.

By State Bonds,	\$2,300 00	
Balance overdrawn,	20 69	
	<hr/>	\$2,320 69

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Curry & Parker for iron super- structure,	\$2,300 00	
for freight on same,	20 69	
	<hr/>	\$2,320 69

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

CR.

By Balance from last year,	\$66 90	
Receipts for entering drains,	781 15	
Appropriation,	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,848 05

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Superintendent,	\$14 00	
for livery teams,	7 00	
for engineer,	3 75	
for cesspool covers, (stone),	24 00	
for tools,	36 35	
for rubber boots,	39 00	
for freight on pipe,	42 00	
for team work,	64 50	
for lumber,	84 47	
for cesspool covers, (castings),	126 59	
for cement,	179 15	

Paid for brick,	\$249 18	
for pipe and laying,	3,585 95	
for labor,	3,260 61	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	7,716 55	
Reserved fund transferred, . .	2,800 00	
Balance to new account, . .	331 50	
	<hr/>	\$10,848 05

COMMONS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$65 90	
Appropriation,	1,500 00	
Overdraft,	9 40	
	<hr/>	\$1,575 30

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for laborers,	\$304 99	
for repairing fence,	106 81	
for whitewashing fence,	40 00	
for team work,	70 75	
for trees,	24 50	
for engineer,	19 50	
for concrete for Merrimack Square,	675 25	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	1,241 80	
Balance to new account, . .	333 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,575 30

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$737 10	
received for lots, . . .	1,121 95	
logs, wood, grass, apples, posts, and interest, . . .	96 84	
	<hr/>	\$1,955 89

DR.

To Expenditures, (see page 68), . .	\$905 62	
Balance to new account, . .	1,050 27	
	<hr/>	\$1,955 89

VALLEY CEMETERY.

CR.

By Appropriation,	\$300 00	
Reserved Fund,	1,408 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,708 00

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for plans for wall, and Superin- tendent's services, . . .	\$50 00	
for wall,	1,472 00	
for excavation,	186 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,708 00

RESERVOIRS.

CR.

By Balance from last year,	\$2,080 51	
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EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid for iron work,	\$40 79	
for masonry,	11 25	
for work on reservoir corner of Bridge and Ashland Streets,	33 00	
for repairs of covers,	52 02	
for work on reservoir in Ward 7,	29 00	
for overflow of land,	35 00	
for care of reservoirs,	100 00	
for pumping out reservoirs,	18 00	
	<hr/>	
	319 06	
Balance to new account,	1,761 45	
	<hr/>	\$2,080 51

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Cr.

By Balance from last year,	\$79 30	
Appropriation,	15,000 00	
E. P. Johnson, overdraft,	4 25	
	<hr/>	\$15,083 55

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

" AMOSKEAG " NO. ONE.

Paid pay roll,	\$720 00
for fuel,	222 40
for teamster,	60 00
for gas,	33 93
for hydr't connect'n & gauge,	29 16
for manilla rope,	6 71

Paid for oil and matches, . . .	\$12 85
for rotten stone, soap, and spirits,	7 05
for door bolts and labor, . . .	6 62
for tin pipe and chain, . . .	6 23
for repairing force-pump, . . .	4 75
for lanterns, pipe, and repair- ing stoves,	16 45
for jackets,	29 24
for pole strap,	2 75
for duster,	3 00
for chairs,	31 50
	<hr/> \$1,192 64

“ FIRE KING ” NO. TWO.

Paid pay roll,	\$720 00
for fuel,	234 25
for teamster,	60 00
for gas,	68 07
for repairs on machine, . . .	816 92
for shovel,	1 00
for waste,	8 00
for oil and matches,	10 97
for rotten stone and spirits, .	1 86
for door bolts and labor, . .	6 62
for lanterns, pipe, and repair- ing stoves,	13 18
for repairing gas pipe, . . .	2 46
for tool box,	1 30
for jackets,	39 59
for repairing harness, . . .	1 80
for towel crash,	2 67
	<hr/> \$1,988 69

“E. W. HARRINGTON” NO. THREE.

Paid pay roll,	\$717 50	
for fuel	53 46	
for team,	75 00	
for gas,	8 22	
for hydrant connections and strainer,	17 16	
for gauge,	15 00	
for lock,	2 63	
for duster and chamois skin,	3 75	
for keys,	11 68	
for sieve,	50	
for leather,	1 00	
for crash for towels,	2 00	
for oil and matches,	5 55	
for pail,	30	
for spirits,	85	
for stove and pipe,	33 75	
	<hr/>	\$948 35

“N. S. BEAN” NO. FOUR.

Paid pay roll.	\$520 00	
for fuel,	214 82	
for teamster,	60 00	
for gas,	52 98	
for hydrant connections and strainers,	31 75	
for gauge and labor,	26 75	
for waste,	4 50	
for door bolts and labor, . . .	6 63	
for oil and matches,	5 75	
for gas pipe and burners, . . .	5 91	
for repairing force pump, . . .	3 62	

Paid for pole straps,	\$5 75	
for gas fixtures and repairs, .	2 80	
for soap, spirits, and rotten stone,	5 49	
for two lanterns,	5 00	
for stove pipe and labor, .	49 14	
for rope and broom,	6 90	
	<hr/>	\$1,007 79

EXCELSIOR HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. ONE.

Paid pay roll,	\$1,383 00	
for fuel,	34 60	
for gas,	32 03	
for two axes,	3 25	
for lumber,	2 27	
for gas bracket,	1 45	
for new carriage, less exchange of \$150,	550 00	
for ladders,	107 90	
for painting ladders, . . .	55 97	
for jackets,	113 40	
for making jackets & overalls,	16 50	
for bridle and straps, . . .	9 68	
for duster, shovel, fork, and hooks,	7 59	
for waste,	1 50	
for 4 lanterns,	14 00	
for 12 pieces forging & labor,	4 90	
G. E. Glines' exp. to Boston,	6 00	
for repairing harnesses, .	23 30	
for hats,	156 00	
for matches,	55	
	<hr/>	\$2,523 89

PENNACOOK HOSE COMPANY NO. ONE.

Paid pay roll,	\$945 00	
for fuel,	34 60	
for teams,	16 50	
for gas,	12 36	
for pipe and cleaning stove, .	8 50	
for jackets,	200 98	
for hats,	101 00	
for work and material for cup- board,	15 77	
for hose dressing,	41 50	
for repairing hose,	26 34	
for matches, oil and spirits, .	5 98	
for waste,	4 25	
for express bills,	50	
	<hr/>	\$1,413 28

GOFF'S FALLS HOSE COMPANY.

Paid for hose carriage,	\$250 00	
for spanners,	10 64	
for hose,	16 63	
for axes and rope,	8 27	
for freight,	3 40	
	<hr/>	\$288 94

AMOSKEAG HOSE COMPANY.

Paid for hose,	\$827 55
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid for spanners and wrenches for hydrants,	\$23 37
for bagging,	9 00

Paid for cementing cistern, . . .	\$7 00	
for hose,	1,243 78	
for rubber pipe,	33 25	
for watching at fires,	6 00	
for engineers' jackets,	47 24	
for repairing pipe and pump, . .	1 25	
for teamsters,	24 00	
for repairing gas pipe and door bells,	1 95	
for pipe and lining to stove, . .	24 01	
for wood,	1 00	
for stuffing furniture,	2 00	
for engraving badges,	21 00	
for oil, spirits and rope, . . .	9 60	
for livery teams,	3 50	
for hose dressing,	141 38	
for express bills,	3 99	
for printing regulations 2 years, .	49 60	
" bill-heads & cards, . . .	47 25	
for salary of engineers, 1872, . .	337 50	
" of clerk,	25 00	
for labor and shavings,	5 25	
	<hr/>	\$2,067 92

RECAPITULATION.

Amoskeag No. 1,	\$1,192 64	
Fire King No. 2,	1,988 69	
E. W. Harrington No. 3, . . .	948 35	
N. S. Bean No. 4,	1,007 79	
Excelsior No. 1,	2,523 89	
Pennacook Hose No. 1,	1,413 28	
Goff's Falls Hose Co.,	288 94	
Amoskeag Hose Co.,	827 55	
Miscellaneous,	2,067 92	
	<hr/>	12,259 07

Transferred to account of city		
teams, . . .	1,600	00
" reserve fund, .	1,000	00
Balance to new account, .	224	48
	<u> </u>	\$15,083 55

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

CR.

By Appropriation, . . .	\$11,500	00	
Reserved fund, . . .	542	24	
	<u> </u>		\$12,042 24

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for system of Fire Alarm as			
per contract, . . .	\$11,620	25	
for painting room (central sta-			
tion,	30	87	
for furniture for room, . . .	33	08	
for zincs, hangers, and bell			
strikers,	151	83	
for engineering,	2	00	
for chemicals,	53	93	
B. C. Kendall, labor and cash			
paid,	50	28	
B. C. Kendall, care of battery			
to Dec. 31, 1872, . . .	200	00	
	<u> </u>		\$12,042 24

IRON FENCE.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$766	78	
Appropriation,	3,000	00	
	<u> </u>		\$3,766 78

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid A. H. Lowell for fence, (iron					
castings),	\$2,139	56			
A. H. Lowell for lock and key,	1	95			
for grade stakes,	2	25			
for stone base,	1,085	15			
engineering,	13	00			
	<hr/>				
Amount,	3,241	91			
Balance,	524	87			
	<hr/>				
				\$3,766	78

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Cr.

By Balance from last year,	\$247	81			
Appropriation,	10,000	00			
Overdraft refunded,	1	25			
Receipts for costs and fines,	5,715	08			
Reserved fund,	100	00			
	<hr/>				
				\$16,064	14

EXPENDITURES.

Paid marshal's salary,	\$875	00			
assistant marshal's salary,	712	50			
justice's salary,	1,000	00			
assistant justice's salary,	64	00			
rent of justice's office,	50	00			
for witness fees, messages, &c.,	189	00			
salary of captain of watch,	845	25			
salary of night watch,	8,825	16			
salary of day watch,	2,139	90			
for teams,	373	75			

Paid for fuel,	\$384 66	
for books and stationery,	134 80	
for bedding,	77 50	
for provisions for prisoners and travelers,	69 16	
for washing,	66 25	
for 2 marshal's badges,	16 00	
for 15 watchmen's badges,	60 00	
for burying nuisances and kill- ing dogs,	33 25	
for repairing stoves,	42 07	
for care of lobby,	30 70	
for oil, matches and pails,	15 50	
for painting, gas-fitting and re- pairing lock,	6 60	
for physician's services and medicine,	6 77	
for police buttons,	5 00	
Amount,	\$16,022 82	
Balance to new account,	41 32	
		<u>\$16,064 14</u>

CITY HALL.

CR.

By Balance from last year,	\$273 29	
Receipts for rent,	2,393 80	
" for old windows,	9 00	
" for brick,	26 00	
" for gas,	2 76	
Reserved fund transferred,	7,121 63	
		<u>\$9,827 48</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid for gas,	\$595 11
for fuel,	255 40
for washing,	36 05
for awning,	22 55
for shovel, brooms and pails, .	11 56
for bell-rope and rep'ng clocks,	33 54
for keys and repairing locks, .	10 48
for oil, matches, tub, &c., .	12 70
for mats and brushes, . . .	2 35
for sand and ice,	9 08
for repairing settees, . . .	52 20
for repairing roof,	24 97
for door spring,	2 25
for repairing stoves,	4 97
for painting, and setting glass,	36 75
for repairing engineer's room, .	5 50
for fitting up collector's office,	35 25
for whitewashing,	6 00
for gas burners for council room,	15 41
for water-tank, sink and chairs,	21 30
<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$1,193 42

REMODELING CITY HALL BUILDING.

Paid for iron doors for safes, . . .	\$75 00
for lime and cement,	329 90
for brick-masonry,	969 75
for wire netting, in treasurer's office,	206 55
for windows and doors,	147 92
for freight,	96 30
for job team,	129 75

Paid for stone work,	\$1,002 12	
for iron work,	673 31	
for lumber,	87 44	
for carpenter work,	1,232 57	
for painting and paper hanging,	365 50	
for stoves and furnaces,	752 00	
for gas pipe and fixtures,	487 33	
for drain pipe,	31 50	
for cell doors,	260 00	
for hardware,	95 71	
for carpeting,	137 35	
for corrugated iron, for arches,	430 00	
for architect's services,	150 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	7,660 00	
Brought forward,	1,193 42	
	<hr/>	
	8,853 42	
Balance to new account,	974 06	
	<hr/>	
		\$9,827 48

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

		CR.
By Balance from last year,	\$2,316 10	
Appropriation,	8,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,316 10

EXPENDITURES.

		DR.
Paid for gas in ward room,	\$ 30	
for guide boards,	18 75	
for making annual report,	125 00	
Martin Early for injury to person by defect in highway,	250 00	

Paid Catherine Brannan for injury to person by defect in highway,	\$100 00
L. B. Bodwell injury to person by defect in highway . . .	200 00
Winnefred Harrington injury to person by defect in highway,	100 00
D. Kerwin for damages to sleigh by defect in highway,	5 80
J. P. Hubbard & Co. damages to sleigh by defect in highway,	45 00
J. M. Platts injury to son by defect in highway,	50 00
M. T. Burbank damage to carriage by defect in highway, .	10 00
C. C. Chase damage to horse by defect in highway, . . .	126 00
Horace Morse damage to wagon by defect in highway, . .	5 00
E. A. Thayer damage to team by defect in highway,	5 00
W. I. Gilbert damage to carriage by defect in highway, .	30 00
A. H. Lowell damage by overflow of sewer,	50 00
J. M. Dickey damage to well by overflow of sewer,	50 00
Daniel Connor damage to well by overflow of sewer,	75 00
D. C. Gould damage to land by overflow of sewer,	50 00
Mrs. McKenzie for bedding burned on account of small pox,	50 00

Paid H. B. Gould damage to lot by grading Central Street,	\$20 00
Mrs. Nancy C. Batchelder dam- age to lot by grading Central Street,	100 00
Mrs. N. G. Thompson damage to lot by paving gutter,	50 00
N. Duford damage to lot by flowing,	20 00
for rent of Merrimack Hall for ward room,	12 00
for expense of Co. Commis- sioners discontinuing roads,	96 64
for copying non-resident tax list,	5 75
for damage to sheep by dogs,	25 00
for express,	3 45
for job team,	3 50
for medical care of small-pox patients,	163 84
for provisions for small-pox patients,	118 71
for nursing and care of small- pox patients,	519 62
for plowing and fencing garden at pest house,	15 00
for repairing carriage for pest house,	29 25
for repairing pest house,	16 10
for team to pest house,	13 50
for posting health notices,	2 50
for vaccination,	91 00
for expense numbering streets,	660 11
for establishing grades of side- walks,	128 50

Paid for running lines on Union	
Street,	\$29 50
for running lines on city lands,	46 50
for water-bond certificates, .	400 00
for stone at entrance of Mer-	
rimack Square,	39 00
for making bier,	2 00
for teams, for committees, .	230 80
for searching town records at	
Bedford,	8 00
for sealing weights,	1 00
for shade trees,	27 50
for trimming shade trees, .	512 75
for making and repairing tree	
boxes,	701 39
for iron work, for railing, on	
Hanover Street,	28 00
for pumping out cellar for H. C.	
Dickey,	14 00
for moving and fitting up No. 6	
Ward room,	119 05
for washing and repairing No.	
5 Ward room,	36 85
for water pipes,	31 07
for fitting up room for Art	
Association,	127 67
for running a line near A.	
Branch's,	2 50
for recording deeds,	3 93
for auditing accounts of City	
Clerk and Treasurer,	581 00
for repairs at Fire Alarm Tel-	
egraph office,	55 08
for repairs of privy vaults, .	8 26
for repairs of plank sidewalk,	1 75

Paid for cleaning vaults, . . .	\$43 00
for grading near Valley, . . .	20 00
for grade stakes and posts, . . .	8 50
for repairing stamp, . . .	1 00
Smith & Clark, counsel fees, . . .	74 00
for selling city lots, . . .	37 51
for dockets and briefs, . . .	13 91
for repairing wagon damaged by defect in highway, . . .	34 80
for physician's return of births and deaths, . . .	13 00
for iron doors for Water Com- missioner's room, . . .	35 57
for carrying insane person to asylum, . . .	6 00
for serving notices of road- hearing, . . .	1 50
for expense of firemen to Bos- ton fire, . . .	10 04
for witness fees, Moulton vs. Manchester, . . .	1 37
for telegraphing Cambridge time, . . .	10 70
for stone monument, . . .	1 50
for costs and fines to Hillsbo- rough County, . . .	1,775 90
<hr/>	
Amount, . . .	8,536 22
Reserved fund transferred, . . .	1,500 00
Balance to new account, . . .	279 88
<hr/>	
	\$10,316 10

CITY LIBRARY.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$202 25	
Appropriation,	2,750 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,952 25

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid appropriation for books, . . .	\$1,000 00	
Librarian's salary,	799 00	
" assistant,	15 00	
for washing and work,	2 50	
for binding,	368 61	
for printing,	170 00	
for gas,	215 25	
for fuel,	194 91	
for scraper, shovel, hod and sprinkler,	3 65	
for wrench and brooms,	3 00	
for repairs and gas-fixtures, . . .	23 57	
for mucilage,	2 25	
for coloring statuary,	2 00	
for furniture,	16 18	
for manilla paper,	40 50	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	2,856 31	
Balance to new account,	95 94	
	<hr/>	\$2,952 25

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$256 02	
Appropriation,	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$9,256 02

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid salary of Mayor, . . .	\$1,000 00
“ City Clerk, . . .	1,000 00
“ Treasurer and Col- lector, (Henry R. Chamberlin), . . .	1,166 67
“ Collector, (W. G. Everett), . . .	583 33
“ Supt. Public Instr’n, . . .	1,650 00
“ Messenger, . . .	600 00
“ Clerk of Com. Coun- cil, (T. W. Lane), . . .	47 22
“ Clerk of Com. Coun- cil, (S. B. Putnam) . . .	61 11
“ Solicitor, six months, (J. H. Andrews) . . .	50 00
“ Solicitor, twelve mo. (N. P. Hunt) . . .	100 00
“ Health Officer, . . .	75 00
“ Physician, . . .	50 00
“ Overseers of poor, . . .	250 00
“ Assessors, . . .	1,958 00
“ Board of S. Com., . . .	115 00
“ Ward Moderators, . . .	24 00
“ “ Clerks, . . .	40 00
“ “ Selectmen, . . .	120 00

Amount,	8,890 33
Transferred to reserved fund, . . .	300 00
Balance to new account, . . .	65 69

 \$9,256 02

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$108 31	
Appropriation, . . .	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,108 31

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for printing annual report for		
1871, . . .	\$608 00	
“ for Assessors, . . .	251 88	
“ for Collector’s of-		
fice, . . .	69 75	
“ for Clerk’s office, . . .	91 00	
“ for Mayor’s office, . . .	66 50	
“ for Health officers, . . .	25 25	
for advertising, . . .	595 89	
for postage, . . .	31 49	
for stationery and books for		
Clerk’s office, . . .	119 80	
for stationery and books for		
Treasurer’s office, . . .	47 97	
for stationery and books for		
Collector’s office, . . .	69 66	
for stationery and books for		
Assessors’ office, . . .	73 87	
for stationery and books for		
Marshal’s office, . . .	5 22	
	<hr/>	
Amount, . . .	2,056 31	
Balance to new account, . . .	52 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,108 31

INSURANCE.

CR.

By Appropriation, . . .	\$1,500 00	
Reserved fund, . . .	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,550 00

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Foster & Clough, agents, for premiums,	\$497 05	
B. P. Cilley, agent, for premiums,	69 75	
N. E. Morrill, agent, for premiums,	55 00	
I. W. Smith, agent, for premiums,	164 88	
Geo. A. French, agent, for premiums,	117 50	
E. P. Richardson, agent, for premiums,	356 50	
C. M. Edgerly, agent, for premiums,	112 50	
N. H. Ins. Co.,	135 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	1,508 18	
Balance to new account,	41 82	
	<hr/>	\$1,550 00

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$383 47	
Appropriation,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,383 47

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid for repairs on Vine-Street engine-house, as follows, viz :

for lumber,	\$23 26
for carpenter work,	186 17
for sink and air chamber, . .	35 41
for roofing,	20 40
for mason work,	47 87
for painting,	67 34
for repairs of No. 2 ward room, carpenter work,	34 22
for repairs of No. 6 ward room, foundation,	48 87
for repairs of No. 6 ward room, carpenter work,	73 60
for repairs of No. 6 ward room, mason work,	10 00
for repairs of No. 6 ward room, painting,	22 19
for repairs of No. 6 ward room, shutters.	11 00
for repairs of No. 4 ward room, carpenter work,	146 62
for repairs of No. 5 ward room, painting,	39 12
for repairs of library building, cement work,	4 80
for repairing water and gas pipe at court house,	26 47
Amount,	\$804 32
Reserved fund transferred, .	500 00
Balance to new account, .	79 15

\$1,383 47

COURT HOUSE.

	CR.
By Balance from last year, . . .	\$100 07

EXPENDITURES.

	DR.
Paid for pails, duster, &c., . . .	\$2 68
for repairing pump, . . .	22 45
for setting trees, . . .	1 50
for stove pipe, . . .	24 74
for setting glass and painting, . . .	11 42
for zinc and labor, . . .	3 50
for drain pipe, . . .	16 00
for gas, . . .	10 00
	<hr/>
Amount, . . .	92 29
Balance to new account, . . .	7 78
	<hr/>
	\$100 07

LIBRARY BUILDING.

	CR.
By Balance from last year, . . .	\$77 61
Overdraft refunded, . . .	156 74
	<hr/>
	\$234 35

EXPENDITURES.

	DR.
Paid Alpheus Gay for lumber and work, . . .	\$70 87
Balance to new account, . . .	163 48
	<hr/>
	\$234 35

STATE TAX.

CR.

By Appropriation,	\$25,281 00
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DR.

Paid State Treasurer,	\$25,281 00
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COUNTY TAX.

CR.

By Appropriation,	\$15,947 47
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DR.

Paid County Treasurer,	\$15,947 47
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MILITIA.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$48 19	
Appropriation,	400 00	
Reserved fund,	22 64	
	<hr/>	\$470 83

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Sheridan Guards to April 17, 1872,	\$20 83	
Amoskeag Veteran Association to April 17, 1872,	100 00	
Head Guards to Apr. 17, 1872,	50 00	
Clark Guards " "	100 00	
Manchester War Veterans to April 17, 1872,	100 00	
Section B, 1st N. H. Battery, to April 17, 1872,	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$470 83

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

	CR.
By Balance from last year, . . .	\$2,333 23

EXPENDITURES.

1867.	DR.
Paid David Nutt, no money, . . .	\$4 61
John L. Kelly, no money, . . .	7 68
Thomas Flaherty, poor, . . .	4 91
James Y. Furlong, " . . .	4 91
Sarah M. Perry, " . . .	4 73
Elbridge Reed, " . . .	4 91
Ira Ballou, " . . .	4 91
Bradley Rose, " . . .	4 91
John Barr, " . . .	1 00
John W. Bridge, " . . .	4 91
Thomas Hackett, " . . .	4 91
John Whidden, " . . .	4 91
Robert E. Williams, " . . .	4 91
Sylvester C. Fitch, " . . .	4 91
William Bolsover, dead, . . .	4 91
Robert C. Harris, " . . .	4 76
Wm. M. Junkins, " . . .	4 91
Sol. H. Dutton, " . . .	4 91
Thomas Baxter, " . . .	4 91
Augustine Pelton, " . . .	4 91
Jonathan Moore, " . . .	4 91
Joseph Currier, " . . .	4 91
Wm. B. Dana, " . . .	4 91
Joseph Birney, " . . .	2 04
Nathaniel Corning, " . . .	4 91
Joseph T. Donohoe, " . . .	4 91
Chas. A. Knights, " . . .	4 91
Henry P. Lane, " . . .	4 91
Wm. E. Robinson, " . . .	4 91

Paid Patrick Kelley, dead, . . .	\$4 91
John Tehan, " . . .	4 91
George Aldrich, not liable, . . .	4 91
Orrin B. Cowan, disabled soldier,	4 91
Harvey Hill, disabled soldier,	4 91
Frank K. Tucker, " "	4 91
Wilson & Kimball, gone,	16 04
Benj. H. Piper, did not own,	1 40
John S. Kidder, " "	47
Ed. M. Tillotson, minor,	4 91
Frank Swett, paid in Haverhill,	4 61
Wm. Whelpley, paid in Iowa,	4 76
F. W. Batchelder, paid in Pelham,	4 91
Warren Blackmer, paid in Lowell,	4 91
Nathu'l A. Gladden, paid in Lowell,	4 91
Rufus Calef, paid in Washington,	4 91
George W. Boyce, paid in Londonderry,	4 91
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$227 75

1868.

Paid Ira Ballou, poor,	\$3 15
James Y. Furlong, poor,	3 55
Wm. C. Shannon, "	3 99
Martin Earley, "	3 15
Sarah M. Perry, "	3 86
McConnell Austin, "	3 15
Elbridge Reed, "	3 15

Paid Thomas Hackett, poor,	.	\$3 15
John Whidden, “	.	3 15
Sylvester C. Fitch, “	.	3 15
William Bolsover, dead,	.	3 15
John M. Crystal, dead,	.	3 15
Robert C. Harris, “	.	3 02
Patrick Roby, “	.	3 15
Thos. Jones, “	.	3 15
Wm. M. Junkins, “	.	3 15
David Sumner, “	.	3 15
Jona. Moore, “	.	3 15
Joseph Carrier, “	.	3 15
Wm. B. Dana, “	.	3 15
Joseph T. Donohoe, dead,	.	3 15
John Tehan, “	.	3 15
Valentine Connelly, “	.	3 15
F. A. Wasley, not here,	.	3 15
H. Hurtz & Co., run away,	.	63 00
H. Hurtz, run away,	.	3 15
John O'Neil, gone to Ireland,	.	3 15
Michael Larkin, blind,	.	3 15
Michael Regan, maimed,	.	3 15
Wm. A. Canfield, maimed,	.	3 15
Harvey Hill, disabled,	.	3 02
Frank K. Tucker, disabled,	.	3 15
Joseph Bryson, minor,	.	3 15
Wm. M. Hayes, “	.	3 15
George Aldrich, not liable,	.	3 15
John A. Adams, but one dog,	.	1 00
Vinal Stevens, paid in New-	.	
bury,	.	3 15
Chas. A. Aiken, paid in Haver-	.	
hill, Mass.,	.	4 24
Gilman D. Moore, paid in Bed-	.	
ford,	.	3 15

Paid John Willand, paid in Lowell,	\$3 15
Horace Townsend, paid in Bedford,	5 25
Charles Townsend, paid in Bedford,	7 35
Joseph Rushlow, paid in Low- ell,	3 15
Warren Blackmer, paid in Lowell,	3 15
David A. Page, paid in Goffs- town,	3 15
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, .	\$208 13

1869.

Paid David A. Page, paid in Goffs- town,	\$3 72
F. C. Morrill, paid in Boscawen,	3 72
Frank B. Eaton, paid in Port- land,	3 72
Peter Trainer, paid in Concord,	3 72
Wm. H. Everett, paid in Han- over,	3 72
C. R. Foss, paid in Candia, .	3 72
Orville C. Gordon, paid in N. Hampton,	3 72
H. C. Swain, paid in Andover,	3 72
Chas. H. Marshall, paid in Bed- ford,	3 72
Horace Townsend, paid in Bed- ford,	7 44
F. W. Batchelder, paid in Pel- ham,	3 72
Joseph Rushlow, paid in Low- ell,	3 72

Paid Nathan McCoy, paid in Weare,	\$3 72
Sylvester C. Gould, paid in Weare,	3 72
Benj. Pancost, not here,	3 72
Elbridge Reed, maimed,	3 72
Ira Bryant, "	3 72
Walter H. Thwing, maimed,	2 24
Wm. A. Canfield, "	3 72
Frank K. Tucker, "	3 72
Ignace Anger, poor,	3 72
Martin Earley, "	3 72
McConnell Austin, poor,	3 72
Frank W. Elliott, "	3 72
John O. Langley, "	3 72
John Barr, "	1 00
Jona. Sargent, "	3 72
Patrick Kelley, "	3 72
Lewis Adams, "	3 72
Orrin B. Cowan, "	3 72
John Whidden, "	3 72
Sylvester C. Fitch, "	3 72
William Bolsover, dead,	3 72
Patrick Roby, "	3 72
Thomas Jones, "	3 72
Wm. M. Junkins, "	3 72
Wm. McPherson, 2d, dead,	3 72
William Bursiel, "	3 72
Chas. M. Gordon, "	3 72
Patrick Hamilton, "	10 17
Horace M. Gillis, dead,	3 72
David Sumner, dead,	3 72
Augustus Pelton, dead,	3 72
Valentine Connelly, dead,	3 72
Joseph Currier, dead,	3 72
Thomas C. Tresillian, dead,	3 72

Paid Edward Metcalf, blind, . . .	\$3 72
William George, sick, . . .	3 72
James Fogg, over 70, . . .	3 72
Andrew Farrell, no dog, . . .	1 00
Wm. White, overtaxed, . . .	2 48
Wm. C. Shannon, no cow, . . .	61
John O'Neil, gone to Ireland, . . .	3 72
George H. Brown, twice, . . .	3 72
Joseph Everett, twice, . . .	3 72
John Burke, in State Prison, . . .	3 72
George W. Varnum, wrong name,	3 72
Pat'k Haley, twice, . . .	2 23
Timothy Clark,	3 72
Zebulon N. Doe,	3 72
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, . . .	\$220 61

1870.

Paid Chas. A. Barnard, paid in Mas- sachusetts,	\$3 27
A. H. Stebbens, paid in Massa- chusetts,	3 27
Sam'l P. Cram, paid in Weare, . . .	3 27
David H. Bean, paid in Au- burn,	3 27
Albert F. Richards, paid in Goffstown,	3 27
John Morrison, dead, . . .	4 27
Owen Murray, " . . .	4 46
Patrick Roby, " . . .	3 27
Patrick Hamilton, dead, . . .	4 27
Martin Earley, " . . .	3 27
David Sumner, " . . .	3 27
Augustine Pelton, " . . .	3 27

Paid Jona. Sargent, poor, . . .	\$3 27
Joseph Anger, poor, . . .	4 14
Sarah M. Perry, poor, . . .	4 36
McConnell Austin, " . . .	3 27
Barnard Williams, " . . .	3 27
Lewis Adams, " . . .	4 36
Sylvester C. Fitch, " . . .	3 27
Heirs of Dorcas Hartshorn, no dogs,	3 00
Edward Metcalf, blind, . . .	3 27
William George, sick, . . .	3 27
Jas. S. Bacheller, did not own,	7 63
Wm. Little, no interest money,	21 80
James M. Clough, did not own,	3 81
Frank W. Elliott, disabled, .	3 27
John O'Neil, gone to Ireland,	3 27
Gilman H. Kimball, for water- ing trough,	3 00
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, . .	\$120 69

1871.

Paid Daniel G. Brockway, paid in Vermont,	\$3 12
John Broderick, paid in Clin- ton, Mass.,	3 12
Harrison Rowe, paid in Hook- sett,	3 12
Wm. H. Myers, paid in Wash- ington,	3 12
David H. Bean, paid in Auburn,	3 12
Benj. Stevens, paid in Pem- broke,	3 12
Chas. P. Shepherd, paid in Dun- barton,	3 12

Paid Sam'l P. Cram, paid in Weare,	\$3 12
F. W. Batchelder, paid in Pel-	
ham,	3 12
John W. Baldwin, paid in Gil-	
ford,	3 12
Stephen Thomas, paid in Law-	
rence,	3 12
James S. Washburn, paid in	
Derry,	3 12
Stephen Austin, paid in Bed-	
ford,	3 12
Gilbert Briggs, jr., paid in Wil-	
mot,	3 12
Henry Rowell, paid in N. Y.,	3 12
Greenleaf Cummings, paid in	
Haverhill,	3 12
Wm. Davidson, minor, . . .	3 12
Geo. A. Stokes, " . . .	3 12
Paul Now, " . . .	3 12
Charles C. Griffin, dead, .	9 29
Wm. P. Smith, " . . .	3 12
David Sumner, " . . .	3 12
Dorsit P. Beattie, " . . .	3 12
Patrick Robie, " . . .	3 12
Patrick Hamilton, " . . .	3 12
Jona. Sargent, poor, . . .	3 12
Walter L. Blennis, poor, .	3 12
Patrick Kelley, poor, . . .	3 12
Joseph Anger, poor, . . .	4 12
Sarah M. Perry, poor, . . .	4 16
McConnell Austin, " . . .	3 12
Lewis Adams, " . . .	3 12
Orrin B. Cowan, " . . .	3 12
Sylvester C. Fitch, poor, .	3 12
Frank N. Poor, overtaxed, .	6 24

Paid Blodgett & Young, overtaxed,	\$20 80
David F. Brown, no dog, .	1 00
Heirs of Dorcas Hartshorn, no dog,	1 00
John L. Hayes, no sluts, .	4 00
Napoleon Dufrain, no horse, .	1 67
John L. Allen, no horse, .	1 25
Benj. Robie, no stock in trade,	2 08
James M. Clough, did not own,	2 46
Pierce Powers, lame, . . .	3 12
Edward Metcalf, blind, . . .	3 12
Michael Larkin, " . . .	3 12
Elbridge Reed, maimed, . . .	3 12
William George, sick, . . .	3 12
Frank W. Elliott, disabled, .	3 12
John Young, watering trough,	3 00
Charles Clark, watering trough,	3 00
Gilman H. Kimball, watering trough,	3 00
1-2 lot land on Central Street taxed wrong,	33
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, .	182 84

1872.

Paid Durrill B. Ayer, no dog, .	\$1 00
William Ansell, " .	1 00
Jeremiah Abbott, " .	2 00
Patrick Bohan, " .	1 00
Alden Caswell, " .	1 00
Geo. B. Chandler, " .	2 00
E. T. Hardy, " .	1 00
John L. Hayes, " .	1 00
Benjamin Ladue, " .	1 00
Frank Murray, " .	1 00

Paid Fred L. Lang, no dog,	.	\$1 00
James Stockdale, “	.	1 00
Terence Sweeny, “	.	2 00
Daniel E. Sullivan, “	.	1 00
E. M. Tubbs, “	.	1 00
J. H. Dowd, “	.	1 00
Martha Young, “	.	2 00
George W. Adams, “	.	1 00
Thomas Barry, “	.	1 00
Warren Green, “	.	1 00
Louis Brooks, “	.	2 00
James Patten, “	.	1 00
Oscar B. Davis, “	.	1 00
Jos. B. Cilley, “	.	1 00
Edward O'Brien, “	.	1 00
D. C. Parker, “	.	1 00
Frank P. Fifield, “	.	1 00
Albert O. Dunn, “	.	1 00
Allen N. George, “	.	1 00
Joseph B. Spofford, minor,	.	2 24
Daniel Ingalls, “	.	2 24
Frank Woodbury, “	.	2 24
Milo B. Wilson, “	.	2 24
Frank Harris, “	.	2 24
Gustav Weisnar, “	.	2 24
Fred L. Lang, “	.	2 24
Daniel Plumer, “	.	2 24
Charles Lang, “	.	2 24
Peter McEvoy, “	.	2 24
Hamilton L. Perley, “	.	2 24
Elbridge Farmer, “	.	2 24
Frank Johnson, “	.	2 24
Joseph White, “	.	2 24
Wm. B. Orrill, “	.	2 24
Frank Folsom, “	.	2 24

Paid Cornelius Sullivan, minor,	.	\$2 24
Robert Amsden,	" .	2 24
George Whittemore,	" .	2 24
Chas. Gilbert,	" .	2 24
James Farley,	" .	2 24
Richard Powers,	" .	2 24
Samuel Bowers,	" .	2 24
Patrick Glynn,	" .	2 24
James L. Stearns,	" .	2 24
Chas. F. Worthen,	" .	2 24
Paul Now,	" .	2 24
James Shackford,	" .	2 24
Joseph Gagnon,	" .	2 24
George Bigelow,	" .	2 24
Richard Loring,	" .	2 24
Michael Kearns,	" .	2 24
John A. Barker, disabled sol-		
dier,	. . . . .	2 24
Wm. H. Emery, disabled soldier,		2 24
James W. Lathe,	" " .	2 24
Frank W. Elliot,	" " .	2 24
Lyman H. Lamprey,	" " .	2 24
John S. Woodman,	" " .	2 24
Orrin B. Cowan,	" " .	2 24
Charles Boro, poor,	. .	2 24
Joseph Anger,	" . .	2 24
Aaron George,	" . .	2 24
Pierce Powers, lame,	. .	2 24
Silas N. Robie,	" . .	2 24
Warren Wyman,	" . .	2 24
Wilbur Hodgman, dead,	. .	2 24
William Bolsover,	" . .	2 24
William P. Smith,	" . .	2 24
George Abbott,	" . .	2 24
Dorset P. Beattie,	" . .	2 24

Paid Joel L. Elliott, dead, . . .	\$2 24
Jonathan Sargent, " . . .	2 24
John Griffin, " . . .	2 24
Edward A. Durgin, maimed, . . .	2 24
Edward Wyman, paid in Hooksett,	2 24
Lester R. Bragg, paid in Moultonboro,	2 24
Daniel Hill, paid in Londonderry,	2 24
Harrison Rowe, paid in Hooksett,	2 24
Jason W. Bean, paid in Danbury,	2 24
N. C. Fitts, paid in Candia,	2 24
Charles A. Adams, paid in New Boston,	2 24
Alden C. Watson, paid in Auburn,	2 24
Jacob Lufkin, paid in Auburn,	2 24
Charles Esty, paid in Auburn,	2 24
Franklin Hardy, paid in Derry,	2 24
Warren Morrill, paid in Concord,	2 24
John Gorman, paid in Lawrence,	2 24
Josiah Randall, paid in Tyngsboro,	2 24
Wm. H. Emerson, paid in Boston,	2 24
Alonzo Elliott, paid in Alton,	2 24
John Parker, paid in Andover,	2 24
Horace N. Howe, paid in Sutton,	2 24
Francis Vallaly, paid in New Market,	2 24

Paid Fred Clay, paid in Derry,	\$2 24
Stephen Downs, paid in Newburyport,	2 24
Geo. Curry, paid in Canada,	2 24
Walter Chandler, Columbia,	2 24
Charles H. Berry, paid in Alexandria,	2 24
Gilbert Briggs, paid in Wilmot,	2 24
Daniel B. Emery, paid in Somersworth,	2 24
Thomas Dame, paid in Gilford,	2 24
Adolphus D. Morrow, paid in Alexandria,	2 24
H. W. Hurlburt, paid in Haverhill,	2 24
Aaron C. Elliott, paid in Dunbarton,	2 24
Frank E. Mason, paid in Hill,	2 24
Edward Leavitt, paid in Auburn,	2 24
Abraham Twist, paid in Amherst,	2 24
Charles C. Tinkham, paid in Grafton,	2 24
C. C. Dearborn, paid in Concord,	2 24
John Orrill, paid in Boston,	2 24
John L. O'Brien, taxed twice,	2 24
James O'Brien, " "	2 24
Hiram Morrison, " "	2 24
Michael Earley, " "	2 24
I. D. Palmer, " "	2 24
David Burbank, " "	2 24
John H. Parker, " "	2 24
John N. Baker, " "	2 24
Wm. H. Morrill, " "	2 24

Paid John B. Varick, no carriage, .	\$2 24
Charles Chase, no bank stock,	2 24
Charles J. Anderson, not here,	2 24
Charles M. Bailey, “	2 24
Zena Regnon, “	2 24
Michael McDonald, overtaxed,	8 96
Daniel W. Merrill, “	5 15
James Hall, “	6 72
Edward McDerby, “	14 00
Jane M. Sargent, “	13 44
D. A. Messer, “	4 00
Dennis Gleason, “	5 60
Wm. H. Wright, “	11 80
Nancy A. Lord, taxed wrong,	27 40
Oliver B. Gay, no horse, .	1 50
Heirs of J. Pressey, no cow, .	45
J. M. Robinson & Son, no stock in trade,	31 56
Mary G. Gale, bank stock, .	67 20
James Lane, no horse and car- riage,	4 48
A. D. Gooden, watering trough,	3 00
John Young, “	3 00
G. H. Kimball, “	3 00
<hr/>	
Amount,	\$478 20
“ brought forward, 1867,	227 75
“ “ 1868,	208 13
“ “ 1869,	220 61
“ “ 1870,	120 69
“ “ 1871,	182 84
<hr/>	
Total amount,	1,438 22
Balance to new account, .	895 01
<hr/>	

\$2,333 23

DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$694 00	
Appropriation, . . .	5,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,694 00

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid sundry persons, . . .	\$5,522 10	
Balance to new account, . . .	171 90	
	<u> </u>	\$5,694 90

LIQUOR AGENCY.

CR.

By Balance from old account, . . .	\$426 19	
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EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for liquors, . . .	\$16 70	
Balance to new account, . . .	409 49	
	<u> </u>	\$426 19

INTEREST.

CR.

By Appropriation, . . .	26,000 00	
Coupons on State Bonds, . . .	3,774 00	
	<u> </u>	\$29,774 00

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid Balance from last year, . . .	\$517 82	
Interest on Temporary Loan, . . .	2,759 25	
“ Funded debt, . . .	24,311 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	27,588 07	
Reserved fund transferred, . . .	1,826 00	
Balance to new account, . . .	359 93	
	<hr/>	\$29,774 00

WATER WORKS.

Cr.

By proceeds of bonds sold, . . .	\$289,452 50	
Interest on same,	7,407 73	
	<hr/>	\$296,860 23

EXPENDITURES.*

Dr.

Paid balance from last year, . . .	\$1,723 06	
Mayor's drafts this year, . . .	245,870 66	
Coupons paid,	8,811 00	
Balance to new account, . . .	40,455 51	
	<hr/>	\$296,860 23

There are now in the City Treasury \$101,500.00 Water Bonds unsold.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Cr.

By Amount outstanding Jan. 1st,		
1872,	\$22,170 00	
Sundry loans, for 1872, . . .	53,398 57	
	<hr/>	\$75,568 57

* For details of expenditures see Water Commissioners' Report.

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid loans during the year, . .	\$73,270 00	
To outstanding loan Dec. 31, '72,	2,298 57	
	<u> </u>	\$75,568 57

PAYMENT OF FUNDED DEBT.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$7,300 00	
Appropriation,	5,100 00	
Old School District, No. 5, balance of account,	1 75	
Reserved fund, (transferred) . .	12,598 25	
	<u> </u>	\$25,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid Loan of Feb. 28, 1852, . . .	\$3,600 00	
“ July 1, 1847,	20,000 00	
On account of loan of August 1, 1869,	1,400 00	
	<u> </u>	\$25,000 00

REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$408 36	
Appropriation,	5,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,408 36

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid for carpenter and joiner work,	\$1,109	18	
for lumber,	370	82	
for doors and windows,	55	43	
for gas-piping and fixtures,	227	71	
for repairing pumps and steam works,	25	83	
for hardware,	104	74	
for black-boards,	137	10	
for painting and glazing,	1,424	82	
for whitewashing and plaster- ing,	186	97	
for concreting yards,	634	97	
for stoves and furnaces,	774	37	
for setting trees,	40	52	
for grading yard Massabesic House,	62	50	
for building vault,	90	12	
for freight and job teams,	8	03	
for repairing iron fence,	15	76	
for locks and keys,	15	83	
for labor,	99	50	
	<hr/>		
Amount,	5,384	40	
Balance to new account,	23	96	
	<hr/>		\$5,408 36

LINCOLN-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Cr.

By Appropriation,	\$23,398	47	
Reserved fund,	381	23	
	<hr/>		\$23,779 70

EXPENDITURES.

Dr.

Paid new school house and lots, bal-	
ance overdrawn last year, .	\$6,671 39
G. W. Stevens, bal. acct., .	430 00
“ for cash paid	
for sundries,	33 73
Alpheus Gay, for erection of	
building, bal. acct., . .	5,860 81
for sanding fence, . . .	75 00
for running cornice, . .	60 00
for painting numbers, . .	34 90
A. H. French, for finishing	
upper story,	1,300 00
A. H. French, for building coal-	
bins, &c.,	107 89
A. H. French, for building	
book-case,	59 56
for cementing basement, .	200 00
for stone posts and thresholds,	370 25
for furnaces and pumps, .	1,850 86
for bells and speaking tubes, .	285 58
for black-boards, . . .	268 30
bal. acct. for brick, . .	419 54
for grading lot, . . .	506 11
for furniture,	612 66
for building fence, . .	1,116 85
for outside windows, . .	242 80
for hardware,	23 94
for iron posts,	50 20
for gas-pipe and fixtures, .	226 17
for fuel & care while building,	274 86
for keys,	12 88
for drain pipe,	24 40
for job team,	15 90

Paid for trees,	\$33 66
for building masonry (vault),	41 46
for clocks,	52 63
for concrete walks,	430 32
for ink wells,	29 05
for roofing over walk,	58 00
	<hr/> \$23,779 70

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS.

CR.

By Appropriation, \$13,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

STARK SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Paid for lot,	\$150 00
for foundation,	285 19
for engineer,	4 50
for well,	28 00
for construction of house,	2,714 25
for painting,	7 50
for ink wells,	7 00
for furniture,	204 10
for livery team,	4 50

Amount carried forward, . . \$3,405 04

HALLSVILLE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Paid for addition to lot, \$311 00

MAIN STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Paid for carpenter work,	.	.	\$527 86
for painting,	.	.	303 76
for masonry,	.	.	156 02
for lumber,	.	.	213 16
for hardware,	.	.	88 32
for furnaces and pipes,	.	.	894 06
for black-boards,	.	.	81 30
for concreting basement,	.	.	111 25
for furniture,	.	.	383 36
for grading lot,	.	.	8 25
for trees,	.	.	34 00
for gutters,	.	.	5 00
<hr/>			
Amount carried forward,	.	.	\$2,806 34

ASH STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Paid for grading lot,	.	.	\$88 52
for lumber for batters,	.	.	41 08
for setting batters,	.	.	18 16
for well and pump,	.	.	33 85
on account of foundation,	.	.	378 00
on account of architect's ser-			
vices,	.	.	150 00
<hr/>			
Amount carried forward,	.	.	\$709 61

BAKERSVILLE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Paid for addition to lot,	.	.	\$439 63
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RECAPITULATION.

Stark School-House, . . .	\$3,405 04	
Hallsville School-House lot, .	311 00	
Bakersville School-House lot,	439 63	
Main Street School-House, .	2,806 34	
Ash Street School-House, .	709 61	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	7,671 62	
Reserved fund transferred, .	5,100 00	
Balance to new account, .	228 38	
	<hr/>	\$13,000 00

EVENING SCHOOLS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$511 90	
Appropriation,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,511 90

EXPENDITURES.

DR.

Paid for instruction,	\$726 60	
for printing,	37 75	
for care of rooms,	94 00	
for fuel,	180 50	
for lighting rooms,	48 30	
for furniture,	23 40	
for repairs,	11 25	
for books,	4 29	
for job team,	3 50	
for posting notices,	3 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	1,132 59	
Balance to new account, .	379 31	
	<hr/>	\$1,511 90

SCHOOLS.

CR.

By Balance from last year, . . .	\$2,292 69	
Appropriation, . . .	45,000 00	
Dog tax, . . .	477 00	
Fogg & James, (overdraft re- funded) . . .	37 00	
Cash for old books sold, . . .	26 30	
Tuition, . . .	122 00	
	<hr/>	\$47,954 99

EXPENDITURES.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

DR.

Paid for cleaning houses, . . .	\$54 58
for job teams, . . .	70 27
for shellacking blinds, . . .	56 95
for gas, . . .	42 50
for carpeting, . . .	12 28
for blackboards, . . .	81 55
for livery teams, . . .	251 00
for repairing well, . . .	7 00
for postage, . . .	14 22
for glazing, . . .	9 56
for masonry at Intermediate house, . . .	29 50
“ at Amoskeag house, . . .	21 00
for tuning pianos, . . .	7 50
for stone, . . .	2 50
for express, . . .	16 45
for salary of Truant Officer, . . .	492 00
for carting wood, . . .	24 00
for pencils, . . .	6 00
for coal hooks, . . .	4 13

Paid for cleaning vaults, . . .	\$48 50
for diplomas,	57 65
for rent of musical instrum'ts, . . .	13 00
for shade trees,	4 50
for rep. Lowell St. House, . . .	10 86
for piping Spring St. House, . . .	55 86
for lumber,	31 88
for grading lots,	64 36
for rep. pumps, stoves, &c., . . .	114 40
for chemicals,	1 91
for rep. locks and keys, . . .	32 84
for repairing roof,	5 81
for rent of Smyth's Hall, . . .	10 00
for pails, pipe, dippers, &c., . . .	19 35
for wire cloth,	24 11
for banking house at Bakers- ville,	7 50
for freight,	14 77
for cleaning and rep. stoves, . . .	163 28
for rep. plastering,	21 50
for putting up hooks,	6 00
for hardware,	3 88
for pitch pipes,	9 75
S. Upton, exp. to Marlboro, . . .	5 00
G. B. Dunham for work, . . .	9 00
J. G. Edgerly for cash paid out, . . .	32 73
J. L. Kennedy for painting, . . .	52 51
Colley & Kelly "	47 44
Geo. Holbrook for carpenter work,	11 40
Geo. H. Dudley for carpenter work,	72 50
Joel Daniels for painting, . . .	2 69
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, . . .	2,164 97

FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES.

DR.

Paid for black-boards and erasers, .	\$39 00
for pails, baskets, brooms, dust- ers, &c.,	219 03
for thermometers,	14 82
for pianos,	1,617 25
for organ,	90 00
for pointers,	12 00
for 20 copies manual of com- merce,	15 00
for ink, pens, books and cray- ons,	79 69
for table and mirror,	20 00
for chemicals,	2 40
for settees and chairs,	147 75
for pencils and drawing paper,	49 44
for mats and carpets,	51 08
for clock,	5 50
for book-case,	20 00
for maps and numeral frames,	94 43
for 5 camps U. S.,	35 00
for 2 master's desks,	120 00
for music charts,	80 00
for ink wells,	10 40

Amount, 2,722 79

Amount bro't forward, (Con.

Ex.)	2,164 97
Teachers' salaries,	35,231 66
Care of rooms,	2,274 50
Printing and advertising,	502 61

Books and stationery,	838 46	
Fuel,	4,185 04	
	<hr/>	
Amount,	47,920 04	
Balance to new account,	34 96	
	<hr/>	\$47,954 99

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

	CR.	
By Balance from old account,		\$1,000 00
	DR.	
Paid investment in State Bonds, Jan. 1st, 1873,		\$1,000 00

LAND SOLD FROM FARM.

	CR.	
By Balance from old account,	\$5,734 85	
Receipts on notes and for land sold,	1,885 32	
	<hr/>	\$7,620 17
Outstanding taxes for 1872,	\$31,347 77	
“ “ 1871,	11,416 10	
“ “ 1870,	8,851 48	
“ “ 1869,	7,216 35	
“ “ 1868,	5,533 20	
“ “ 1867,	6,397 01	
	<hr/>	\$70,761 91

VALUATION, TAXES, &C.

YEAR.	Valuation.	Taxes.	No. Polls.	Poll Tax.	Val. of Poll.
1838 . .	\$555.270	\$2,235 49	244	\$1 66	\$300
1839 . .	604,963	3,029 84	427	2 14	300
1840 . .	946,200	3,986 56	772	2 20	300
1841 . .	1,229,054	9,563 74	892	3 49	300
1842 . .	1,430,524	12,952 44	1,653	2 76	300
1843 . .	1,598,826	13,764 32	1,053	2 60	300
1844 . .	1,873,286	13,584 72	1,053	2 25	300
1845 . .	2,544,780	19,246 27	1,561	2 30	300
1846 . .	3,187,726	22,005 95	1,808	2 10	300
1847 . .	4,488,550	24,953 54	2,056	1 68	300
1848 . .	4,664,957	39,712 53	2,688	2 58	300
1849 . .	5,500,049	44,979 92	2,518	2 47	300
1850 . .	5,832,080	48,974 23	2,820	2 37	300
1851 . .	6,906,462	51,798 47	2,910	2 25	300
1852 . .	6,795,682	54,379 45	2,745	1 92	240
1853 . .	6,995,528	61,545 81	2,907	1 82	240
1854 . .	8,237,617	62,022 44	2,814	1 80	240
1855 . .	8,833,248	71,952 09	3,725	1 94	240
1856 . .	9,244,062	114,214 08	3,760	2 96	240
1857 . .	9,983,862	84,862 98	3,695	2 04	240
1858 . .	10,259,080	78,210 85	3,695	1 83	240
1859 . .	9,853,310	81,368 01	3,495	1 92	240
1860 . .	9,644,937	86,804 87	3,651	2 16	240
1861 . .	9,343,254	99,104 96	3,974	2 40	240
1862 . .	8,891,250	84,827 45	3,071	2 21	240
1863 . .	9,597,786	96,233 86	2,995	2 40	240
1864 . .	9,517,512	142,815 98	3,168	3 50	240
1865 . .	9,478,368	209,696 20	3,176	5 18	240
1866 . .	10,050,020	245,567 19	4,114	5 50	240
1867 . .	10,101,556	207,457 39	4,170	4 61	240
1868 . .	9,929,072	208,783 07	4,583	2 85	150
1869 . .	10,205,303	254,022 43	4,709	3 72	150
1870 . .	10,710,252	234,047 63	4,959	3 27	150
1871 . .	11,365,162	236,639 74	5,404	3 12	150
1872 . .	11,542,632	259,196 67	5,911	2 24	100

CITY DEBT.

Date of Notes.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Principal.
July 1, 1854	City Bonds.	July 1, 1874	20,000 00
Jan. 1, 1856	" "	Jan. 1, 1880	10,000 00
July 1, 1857	" "	July 1, 1877	22,500 00
July 9, 1858	Nehemiah Hunt.	July 9, 1878	2,400 00
July 22, 1858	" "	July 22, 1878	1,100 00
July 1, 1862	City Bonds.	July 1, 1882	22,500 00
Jan. 1, 1863	" "	Jan. 1, 1888	35,000 00
Oct. 31, 1863	" "	Nov. 1, 1893	70,000 00
April 1, 1864	" "	April 1, 1884	70,000 00
July 1, 1864	" "	July 1, 1894	50,000 00
April 1, 1865	" "	April 1, 1885	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1872	100 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1873	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1874	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1875	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1876	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1877	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1878	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1879	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1880	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1881	10,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1882	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1883	5,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1884	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1885	1,500 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1886	5,000 00
Aug. 1, 1869	" "	Aug. 1, 1887	3,500 00
Jan. 1, 1872	Water Bonds.	Jan. 1, 1887	100,000 00
Jan. 1, 1872	" "	Jan. 1, 1892	100,000 00
Jan. 1, 1872	" "	Jan. 1, 1897	100,000 00
Jan. 1, 1872	" "	Jan. 1, 1902	100,000 00

Amount of funded debt Jan. 1,		
1872,	\$387,100	00
Paid during the year,	25,000	00
	<hr/>	
	362,100	00
Increase during the year,		
(water loan)	400,000	00
	<hr/>	
Amount of funded debt, Jan. 1, 1873,	\$762,100	00
Amount of temporary loan Jan.		
1, 1872,	22,170	00
Decrease during the year,	19,871	00
	<hr/>	
Amount of temporary loan Jan. 1, 1873,	2,298	57
Interest now due, (estimated)	7,000	00
Outstanding bills Jan. 1, 1873,	47,124	86
“ “ for land damage,	6,000	00
	<hr/>	
Total indebtedness Jan. 1, '73,	824,523	43
Cash in the Treasury Jan. 1,		
1873,	57,426	39
Notes due the city,	7,640	13
Interest on the same,	475	00
Water bonds unsold,	101,500	00
State bonds on hand,	123,800	00
	<hr/>	
	287,842	52
Net indebtedness Jan. 1, 1873,	536,680	91
“ “ Jan. 1, 1872,	430,329	89
	<hr/>	
Increase of indebtedness during the year,	106,351	02

Attest, JOSEPH E. BENNETT,
City Auditor.

NOTE.—The decrease of net indebtedness during the year, exclusive of water-works expenses, is \$33,892.47.—See page 7.

CITY PROPERTY.

City Library Building,	\$29,000 00
Iron Fence on Commons,	15,700 00
City Hall and Lot,	45,000 00
City Farm and permanent improvements, .	17,980 00
Stock, tools, furniture, and provisions at City Farm,	5,571 01
Engines, hose and apparatus,	41,453 88
Engine house and stable, Vine St., . .	15,900 00
Reservoirs,	10,000 00
Hearse, houses, tombs, and new cemetery, .	4,900 00
Court House and lot,	50,500 00
Common sewers,	65,000 00
Safes, furniture and fixtures at City Hall, .	3,000 00
Street lanterns, posts and pipes, . .	2,500 00
Water Works,	250,000 00
Horses, carts, plows and tools for streets, .	3,000 00
Ward room and lot, Manchester Street, .	3,000 00
Ward room and lot, Park Street, . .	600 00
Engine house and lot, Ward Seven, . .	2,300 00
Water pipe, wagon and apparatus for water- ing streets,	2,000 00
Stock in Suncook Valley Railroad, . .	50,000 00
Gravel lot, Lowell Street,	1,500 00
“ Belmont Street,	1,200 00
“ Ward 7, (one-half acre)	50 00
“ Bakersville, (one acre)	100 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,000 00

\$632,254 89

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Blodgett-street school-house and lot,	\$3,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, charts, etc.,	150 00	\$3,150 00
Bridge-street house and lot,	.	500 00
Old High school-house and lot,	6,500 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	200 00	6,700 00
New High school-house,	45,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, charts,		
books and apparatus,	2,000 00	47,000 00
Wilson-Hill house and lot,	3,300 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	125 00	3,425 00
Merrimack-street house and lot,	15,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	350 00	15,350 00
Manchester-street house and lot,	8,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	300 00	8,300 00
Park-street house and lot,	8,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	400 00	8,400 00
Franklin-street house and lot,	18,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	400 00	18,400 00
Spring-street house and lot,	14,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	400 00	14,400 00
Stark house and lot,	3,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	200 00	3,200 00
Bakersville house and lot,	3,400 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	75 00	3,475 00
Goff's Falls house and lot,	3,600 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	100 00	3,700 00
House and lot near Harvey's,	2,500 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	50 00	2,550 00
House and lot near Clough's mill,	500 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	50 00	550 00
Hallsville house and lot,	3,400 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	75 00	3,475 00
Massabesic house and lot,	1,400 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	40 00	1,440 00

Mosquito Pond house and lot,	. 1,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 50 00	1,050 00
Center-street house and lot, .	. 5,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 125 00	5,125 00
Ash-street lot, . . . . .	.	3,000 00
Lincoln-street house and lot, .	. 50,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 400 00	50,400 00
South house and lot, 'Squog, .	. 2,800 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 60 00	2,860 00
Amoskeag house and lot, . .	. 3,700 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 125 00	3,825 00
Main-street house and lot, . .	. 12,000 00	
Movable furniture, maps, etc.,	. 100 00	12,100 00
<hr/>		
Amount of School Property, .		222,375 00
" City Property, .		632,254 89
<hr/>		
Total Property,		\$854,629 89

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXCELSIOR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1, FOR 1873.

The following list having been omitted from its proper place,
is inserted here.

OFFICERS.

James M. Jewell, *Foreman*.

A. L. Robertson, *Assistant Foreman*.

N. Southard, *Clerk*.

Joel Daniels, *Treasurer*.

C. Canfield, *Steward*.

MEMBERS.

Geo. E. Glines,

H. P. Young,

F. A. Senter,

J. N. Chase,

T. H. Pike,

E. A. G. Holmes,

Geo. H. Dudley,

L. Flint,

Geo. Bacon,

G. L. Leach,

C. A. Clough,

C. E. Duntley,

E. W. Folsom,

D. M. K. Phillips,

L. E. Pike,

J. F. Sargent,

Chas. Harvey,

S. Worthen,

J. S. Dennett,

W. O. Davidson,

H. H. Cole,

A. A. Haselton,

Wm. L. Leavitt,

Martin Wingate,

E. Wason.

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